Regd. No. M. 1175.

The Mysore Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

(SUPPLEMENTAL)

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1945

NOTIFICATION.

No. T. 92—R. T. 1-45-1, dated Bangalore, the 10th July 1945.

The following Draft Rules which the Government of His Highness the Maharaja propose to make in virtue of the powers vested in them under Sections 20, 37, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 65, 71 (2), 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 100, 124 (5), 125 (1), and (2) of the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, are hereby published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and any suggestion or objection in respect of the said draft received on or before the 13th August 1945 will be considered by Government.

THE MYSORE MOTOR VEHICLES AND ROAD TRAFFIC RULES, 1945.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and application.*—(*a*) These rules may be called the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules, 1945.

(*b*) They shall extend to the whole of Mysore.

2. *Commencement.*—They shall come into force on the 5th September 1945.

3. *Definitions.*—In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, (XXVII of 1944);

(*b*) "articulated vehicle" means a tractor to which a trailer is attached in such a manner that part of the trailer is superimposed on, and part of the trailer is borne by the tractor;

(*c*) "dealer" means a manufacturer or repairer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles;

(*d*) "District Traffic Advisory Committee" means the advisory committee constituted for each district under Section 45 of the Act;

(*e*) "Form" means a Form set forth in the First Schedule to the Act or appended to these rules;

(*f*) "Government" means the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that is to say, the Government of Mysore;

(*g*) "magistrate" means a salaried magistrate;

(*h*) "Mysore Traffic Board" or "The Traffic Board" means the Central Transport Authority constituted for Mysore under sub-section (1) of Section 40 of the Act;

(*i*) "passenger" for the purposes of these rules means any person travelling in public service vehicle other than the driver or the conductor or an employee of the permit holder while on duty;

(*j*) "pounds" means pounds avoirdupois;

(*k*) "public road" means any street, road, square, court, alley, passage or riding path over which the public have a right of way, whether a thoroughfare or not and includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway;

(*l*) "taxi-meter" means any approved mechanical device attached to a motor cab for the calculation and legible exhibition of fares and other charges due from passengers therein;

CHAPTER II.

LICENSING OF DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

4. *Licensing authority.*—The licensing authority shall be the District Magistrate of the District or such other authority as may from time to time be notified by Government in the Official Gazette.

5. *Fee.*—The fee payable for the grant of a driving license shall be rupees five.

The fee for the renewal of a driving license shall be rupees three only if it is presented for renewal previous to and not more than fifteen days subsequent to the date on which the license is due to expire and shall be five rupees in any other case, unless the licensing authority is satisfied that the holder was prevented by good cause from presenting the license for renewal within fifteen days after its expiry.

6. *Public service vehicle—Authorization to drive necessary.*—No person shall drive a public service vehicle within Mysore unless authorization has been granted by a licensing authority within the State.

7. *First Aid Training—Production of Certificate.*—(*a*) A driver of stage carriage, a goods vehicle or a motor cab transport vehicle shall before being granted a license, produce a certificate from the Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, to the effect that he has successfully undergone a course of training in 'First Aid.'

(*b*) A driver of a stage carriage shall undergo a refresher course in First Aid once in two years. The license of a driver who is already in possession of a valid certificate in First Aid for more than two years shall not be renewed except on production of a valid certificate of having attended the refresher course.

(*c*) Provided that in cases where renewal is due and the refresher course commences sometime later, the license-holder should

attend immediately the next course of lessons to be conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association.

NOTE.—Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act shall not apply to the driver of a road-roller.

8. *Application for authorization.*—The holder of a license may, at any time, apply to the licensing authority in the Form prescribed for the grant of an authorization. Such application shall be accompanied by the licence.

9. *The same.*—An application for an authorization may be forwarded together with an application for a licence.

10. *No fee.*—No fee shall be charged for the grant of an authorization.

11. *Summoning of applicant.*—The authority to which application is made under Rule 6 may, if it thinks fit, by notice in writing, summon the applicant to appear before it at such time and place as the authority may appoint and may in the case of the holder of a licence issued outside Mysore, require the applicant to pass the test as set forth in the Third Schedule to the Act notwithstanding that the applicant shall previously have passed the test.

12. *Issue.*—The licensing authority granting an application for an authorization shall sign or countersign the licence accordingly and return the same to the holder thereof and shall at the same time send intimation to the authority by which the licence was issued.

13. *Reasons for rejection to be given.*—If the licensing authority rejects an application for an authorization it shall inform the applicant in writing, giving its reasons and shall return the licence to him.

14. *Licensing authority may make enquiries.*—Upon the receipt of an application for a licence for an authorization to drive a public service vehicle, the licensing authority may make such enquiries as may be reasonably necessary to establish the identity of the applicant and to ascertain that the applicant is not disqualified or liable to be disqualified for holding a licence.

15. *Testing Officer.*—The test of competence to drive as set forth in the Third Schedule to the Act shall be conducted by the licensing authority or by a person authorized by such authority.

16. *Driving Test.*—Subject to sub-section (7) of Section 7 of the Act, the applicant shall furnish a serviceable vehicle of the class to which the application refers and present himself for the test at such time and place as may be specified by the licensing authority or the testing officer.

17. *Medical Certificate—Photograph.*—The photograph to be affixed to the medical certificate of fitness in Form C* shall be firmly affixed and not merely pinned to the form and the medical practitioner shall affix his signature or seal to the photograph in addition to signing the form.

18. *Rejection of Old Certificate.*—The licensing authority may decline to accept a medical certificate of fitness granted more than

*Page 62 of the Act.

noe month before the date of application for the grant of renewal of a license as the case may be.

19. *Photograph—Size.*—The copies of the photograph required by sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Act shall be of a size not more than two inches and a half.

20. *Sealing of Photograph.*—The photograph of the holder when affixed to a licence shall be sealed or stamped with the seal of the licensing authority in such a manner that part of the impression of the seal or stamp is upon the photograph and part on the margin.

21. *Demand for recent Photograph.*—If at any time it appears to a licensing authority that the photograph affixed to the licence has ceased to be a clear likeness of the holder, the licensing authority may require the holder to surrender the licence forthwith and to furnish two clear copies of a recent photograph of himself and the holder shall, within such period as the licensing authority may specify, appear in person before the licensing authority and present the photographs accordingly. If the holder fails to comply with a requisition by the licensing authority under this rule the licence shall cease to be valid from the expiry of the said period.

22. *Duplicate License with new Photograph.*—Upon receipt of the copies of the photograph as provided in Rule 21, the licensing authority shall issue a duplicate licence with the new photograph affixed thereto and shall destroy the original licence.

23. *Fee.*—The fee for a duplicate licence issued under Rule 22 shall be one rupee.

24. *License lost or destroyed—Intimation.*—If at any time a licence is lost or destroyed, the holder of such licence shall forthwith intimate the fact in writing to the licensing authority having jurisdiction over the area in which he has his place of residence at the time, in a letter setting out the particulars relating to the loss or destruction.

25. *Duplicate.*—Upon the receipt of the intimation specified in Rule 24, the licensing authority shall, if satisfied after making such enquiries as it thinks fit that a duplicate license may properly be issued, issue a duplicate license:

Provided that where the licence concerned was issued by some other licensing authority, the particulars of the licence and of any endorsements thereon shall be obtained from that authority before issuing the duplicate license.

26. *Photograph for duplicate.*—Where a photograph is required to be affixed to a duplicate license issued under the provisions of these rules, the holder of the license shall furnish the licensing authority with two clear copies of a recent photograph of himself one of which shall be affixed to the duplicate license and the other shall be transmitted by the authority issuing the duplicate license to the authority by which the license was issued.

27. *Fee.*—The fee for a duplicate license issued under Rule 25 shall be two rupees.

28. *License lost—Delivery.*—When a duplicate license has been issued upon representation that a license has been lost and the original license is afterwards found by the holder it shall be delivered to the licensing authority. Any other person finding a driving license shall deliver it to the holder of the license or to the nearest Police Station.

29. *License defaced or torn—Impounding.*—If at any time it appears to a licensing authority that a licence held by any person is so torn or defaced in any way as to cease to be reasonably legible, the licensing authority may impound the licence and issue a duplicate. If a license impounded as aforesaid is required to have a photograph of the holder affixed thereto, the holder of the license shall, on demand by the licensing authority, furnish two clear copies of a recent photograph of himself one of which shall be affixed to the duplicate license and sealed, and the other shall be recorded by the authority by which the licence was issued.

30. *Fee.*—The fee for a duplicate licence issued under Rule 29 shall be two rupees.

31. *'Duplicate' to be stamped.*—When a duplicate license is issued under Rules 22, 25, or 29 it shall be clearly stamped 'Duplicate' in red and shall be marked with the date of issue of the duplicate and the seal of the licensing authority.

32. *Intimation to issuing authority.*—If the licensing authority which issues a duplicate license is not the authority by which the license was issued, it shall intimate the fact to that authority.

33. *Intimation to original licensing authority.*—If the licensing authority which affixes a new photograph to a duplicate license is not the authority by which the license was issued, it shall forward the second copy to that authority for record.

34. *Temporary authorization in lieu of licence.*—(*a*) When the holder of a licence has submitted the licence to a licensing authority for renewal or for obtaining an authorization to drive a public service vehicle and has deposited the prescribed fee, or when a Police Officer or any court or other competent authority has taken temporary possession of licence for any purpose and the licence has not been suspended or cancelled, the licensing authority or the Police Officer or the court or other competent authority, as the case may be, shall furnish him with a receipt for the licence and temporary authorization to drive under sub-section (3) of Section 119 of the Act, in the prescribed form provided that no such temporary authorization shall be granted if the licence is renewed and returned, or returned with an authorization to drive a public service vehicle on the date on which the application is received by the licensing authority. During such period as may be specified in the temporary authorization in the prescribed form the production thereof on demand shall be deemed to be production of the licence. No fee shall be payable in respect of such temporary authorization.

(*b*) Until the licence has been returned to the holder he shall not be entitled to drive a motor vehicle (without being in possession of his licence) beyond the period specified in the temporary authorization as aforesaid:

Provided that the authority, court or Police Officer by which the temporary authorization aforesaid was granted may, in its or his discretion by order in writing endorsed thereon, extend the period for which the temporary authorization is valid.

35. *Learner's licence.*—Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Act shall not apply to any person driving a motor vehicle in a public place during the course of receiving instruction or of gaining experience in driving with the object of presenting himself for the test required by clause (*a*) of sub-section (6) of section 7 of the Act, so long as—

(i) the driver is the holder of a learner's licence in the prescribed Form entitling him to drive the vehicle;

(ii) there is beside the driver in the vehicle as instructor a person duly licensed to drive the vehicle and sitting in such a position as to be able readily to stop the vehicle;

(iii) there is affixed both to the front and rear of the vehicle a plate or card as set forth below:—

Plate (or card) seven inches square to be white, with letter—" L " in red, — 4 inches high 3½ inches wide L

Provided that clause (ii) shall not apply to a person driving a two-wheeled motor cycle with or without a side car attached.

36. *Application Form—Fee.*—An application for a learner's license shall be made to the licensing authority having jurisdiction in the area in which the applicant ordinarily resides in the prescribed Form and shall be accompanied by a fee of two rupees.

37. *Validity.*—A learner's licence shall be valid for a period of three months and may be renewed for further period of three months on payment of a fee of two rupees for each such renewal.

38. *Disqualification—Procedure on.*—A licensing authority taking possession of a license under clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of Section 14 of the Act shall, if the license was issued by another licensing authority intimate the fact to that authority.

39. *Endorsement of disqualification.*—When a District Magistrate or other licensing authority declares a person disqualified he shall, if the person holds a licence, endorse the licence accordingly and shall send intimation of such declaration to the authority by which the licence was issued.

40. *Endorsement of licence by Court.*—The court making or causing to be made an endorsement on a license under Section 18 of the Act shall send intimation to the licensing authority by which the license was issued and to the licensing authority by which it was last renewed.

41. *Intimation of renewal to original licensing authority.*—When the authority renewing a driving licence is not the authority

which issued the licence it shall intimate the fact of renewal to the authority which issued the licence in the prescribed Form.

42. *Intimation of addition to licence.*—A licensing authority adding, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Act, to the classes of motor vehicle which a licence authorizes the holder to drive shall, if it is not the authority by which the license was issued, intimate the addition to that authority.

43. *Licence—Refusal to renew after three years.*—The licensing authority may refuse to renew a licence if a period exceeding three years has elapsed since the date of last renewal.

44. *Certificate of Automobile Associations.*—For the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 7 of the Act, the following Automobile Associations are recognized associations :—

(1) The Automobile Association of Bengal.
(2) The Automoble Association of Northern India.
(3) The Automobile Association of Southern India.
(4) The United Provinces Automobile Association.
(5) The Western India Automobile Association.

45. *Report of change of address.*—(*a*) The holder of a licence entitling him to drive as a paid employee or to drive a public service vehicle shall, except in the case of a temporary absence not involving a change of residence for a period exceeding three months, report any change of his temporary or permanent address as notified on the licence at any Police Station and produce the licence at the Police Station in order that the new address may be entered therein.

(*b*) The officer in charge of the Police Station at which the licence is produced shall enter therein the new address and communicate the new address to the licensing authority by which the licence was issued and to the licensing authority by which it was last renewed.

46. *Exemption from payment of licence fee.*—(*a*) A license to drive a motor vehicle for purposes of testing the soundness of the vehicle shall be granted free of charge to Inspector of motor vehicles. Such license shall not entitle the Inspector to drive Motor Vehicles for other purposes. All such licenses should be renewed every year without any fee and must be surrendered to the District Magistrate as soon as the licensee ceases to hold the office of the Inspector.

(*b*) Police Daffedars using Government Motor Cycles in the discharge of their duties and drivers of motor vehicles of the Police Department shall be granted driving licenses free of charge.

(*c*) All such licenses shall be renewed every year without payment of any renewal fee provided that such licences shall not entitle them to drive the said vehicles for other purposes and provided also that licences so issued shall be surrendered to the Inspector-General of Police as soon as the licensee ceases to be a Police Officer or the driver of motor vehicles of the Police Department.

47. *Concessional renewal of licences.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (8) of Section 7 and sub-section (i) of Section 11 of the Act any person who, by reason of his employment as a driver in the Auxiliary Fire Service during the present war, has not renewed his licence within fifteen days of its expiry shall, when he first applies thereafter for a licence, be required to pay a fee of three rupees only.

CHAPTER III.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

48. *Registering Authority.*—The registering authority shall be the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

49. *Exhibition on vehicle.*—The registration mark shall be clearly and legibly exhibited on the plane surface of a plate or part of the vehicle both at front and rear facing direct to the front or rear, as the case may be, in the manner specified in Rule 54. The plane surface shall not be inclined from the vertical by more than 30 degrees.

50. *Size of letters and numerals.*—The registration mark shall be in English letters and numerals, and—

(i) save in the case of a motor cycle or an invalid carriage, the letters shall be not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick at any part, the numeral shall not be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick at any part, and there shall be a space between any letter and any numeral and between any letter or any numeral and the edge of the plane surface of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and a space between any two letters and between any two numerals of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch,

(ii) in the case of a motor cycle or an invalid carriage, of dimensions not less than two-thirds of those specified in sub-rule (i) above.

51. *Exhibition of letters and numerals.*—The letters and numerals shall be exhibited as follows, that is to say—

(i) in the case of a transport vehicle other than a motor cab, both registration marks shall exhibit the letters and numerals in two separate horizontal lines, the letters above and the numerals below,

(ii) in all other cases, the registration marks may exhibit the letters and numerals either in two horizontal lines as aforesaid or in one horizontal line.

52. *Exhibition on motor cycles.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in Rule 49 the registration mark exhibited at the front of a motor cycle or of an invalid carriage may be displayed on a plate in a line with the axis of the vehicle and shall in such case be displayed on both sides of the plate.

53. *Exhibition on polished surface.*—If the letters and numerals are exhibited in any polished metallic surface, they shall have plane and not rounded surfaces.

54. *Registration mark of trailer.*—The registration mark of a trailer shall be exhibited on a plane plate or surface on the left hand side of the trailer. The letters, figures, space and margin shall be not less than two-thirds of the dimensions prescribed in sub-rule (i) of rule 50.

55. *Registration mark of trailer.*—The registration mark of the drawing motor vehicle required by the Act to be affixed to the rear of a trailer shall be in conformity with all the provisions of these rules in relation to the registration mark affixed to the rear of a motor vehicle.

56. *Transport vehicle particulars to be painted on.*—Save in the cases of motor cabs or trailers of the nature specified in clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Act, the following particulars in respect of every transport vehicle shall be exhibited on the left hand side of the vehicle in the manner described, that is to say—

(i) the unladen weight denoted by U. W..... lbs.

(ii) the registered laden weight denoted by R. L. W.....lbs.

(iii) in the case of passenger transport vehicles the number of passengers (excluding the driver and conductor) specified in the permit of the vehicle denoted by Pass.....

(iv) the registered front axle weight denoted by F. A. W....lbs.

(v) the registered rear axle weight denoted by R. A. W.....lbs.

(vi) the registered axle weight, each intermediate axle, if any, denoted by M. A. W. . ....lbs.

(vii) the number and size of tyres—

(1) front axle denoted by.....Nos.....X .....

(2) rear axle denoted by.....Nos. .....X.....

(3) intermediate axle denoted by.....Nos .....X.... ...

57. *Size of letters and numerals.*—The weights shall be stated in pounds and the particulars shall be set forth in English letters and numerals each not less than one inch high and one inch wide legibly painted on a plane surface or a plate or plates affixed to the vehicle.

58. *Registration fee.*—Save as provided in Rule 59, the fee payable in respect of registration shall be— Rs.

(i) For a motor cycle below 3½ horse-power 4

(ii) For any other motor cycle or a motor cycle with a side car 8

(iii) For a motor vehicle the registered unladen weight of which does not exceed 2 tons 16

(iv) For a motor vehicle the registered unladen weight of which exceeds 2 tons 32

(v) For a trailer 5

Provided that in the case of an articulated vehicle, which is provided with more than one trailer but is so constructed that only

one such trailer can be used at a time, it shall be registered as a single vehicle with alternative bodies and all such trailers shall be entered in the registration certificate without any additional fee.

59. *Registration fee exemption.*—The Government may, by notification in the *Mysore Gazette*, make an exemption in regard to the registration fee payable in respect of any motor vehicle or class of motor vehicles.

60. *Fee for duplicate.*—The fee for a duplicate registration certificate or trade certificate shall be two rupees.

61. *Fee for recording alteration.*—The fee for recording an alteration to a motor vehicle under Section 30 of the Act shall be two rupees.

62. *Transfer of ownership—Form of intimation.*—Intimation of transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle under Section 29 of the Act shall be made in prescribed form.

63. *Fee.*—The fee for registration of transfer of ownership under Section 29 of the Act shall be two rupees.

64. *Application for new registration mark.*—Application for a new registration mark under Section 27 of the Act shall be made in the prescribed form.

65. *Intimation to parties.*—The registering authority assigning a new registration mark to a motor vehicle shall intimate the fact to the owner and the other party, if any, to an agreement of hire purchase specified in the note on the certificate of registration and shall apply to the original registering authority for transfer of the record of the vehicle in the prescribed form.

66. *The fee not required.*—No fee shall be payable for the assignment of a new registration mark under Section 27 of the Act.

67. *Intimation in respect of vehicle not registered within Mysore.*—When any motor vehicle which is not registered in Mysore has been kept within Mysore for a continuous period of thirty days, the owner or other person in charge of the vehicle shall send intimation to the registering authority—

(i) his name and permanent address, and his address for the time being;

(ii) the registration mark of the vehicle;

(iii) the make and description of the vehicle, and

(iv) in the case of a transport vehicle, the name of the authority within the Province by whom the permit has been issued or countersigned.

68. *Exemption of vehicles with trade certificate.*—Nothing in Rule 67 shall apply to a motor vehicle which is exempted from registration under the provisions of Rule 78.

69. *Registration certificate—Loss or destruction of—intimation.*—If at any time a certificate of registration is lost or destroyed, the owner shall forthwith intimate the fact in writing to the registering authority

ll apply in the prescribed form to the said authority for the a duplicate certificate.

0. *Issue of duplicate.*—Upon receipt of an application in the ibed form together with the prescribed fee, the registering rity shall issue a duplicate certificate of registration in Form G* stamped "Duplicate" in red ink.

1. *Registration certificate—Suspension of.*—The registering ty or a District Magistrate or District Superintendent of or the Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, or the Presi- of the City Municipal Council, Bangalore or Mysore or the ent of a District Board or any officer authorized by the register- uthority may suspend the certificate of registration of a motor e under Section 31 of the Act.

2. *Hire-purchase agreement—Procedure regarding endorsement gistration certificate*—(*a*) When in an application for the ation of a motor vehicle the parties to an agreement of hire- se declare, in the form of the note endorsed on Form E,† that ehicle is the subject of such an agreement, the registering rity shall complete and affix his signature to the note appended rm G* but shall not be required to satisfy himself as to the title two parties in the vehicle nor shall the note endorsed on G* in any way affect the title of any party.

(*b*) When the parties to an agreement of hire-purchase apply e prescribed form, with the prescribed fee to the registering rity for making a note of the hire-purchase agreement in the ation certificate of a vehicle which has already been registered, gistering authority shall make a note of such agreement in the ration certificate but shall not be required to satisfy himself as title of the two parties in the vehicle nor shall the note in the cate in any way affect the title of any party.

3. *Cancellation of endorsement.*—If, upon termination of an ent of hire-purchase or otherwise, the registered owner and her party desire that the note on the said Form G* relating to an agreement shall be cancelled, they shall apply in the pres- form to the registering authority who shall thereupon cancel ote endorsed on Form G*.

4. *Change of address of registered owner—record on certificate.*— ng contained in these rules shall prevent the registering autho- om recording a change of the address of the registered owner certificate of registration as provided in Section 28 of the Act all the registering authority be required to inform the other to an agreement of hire-purchase of any intimation of change of s, but the registering authority shall not record any transfer ership of a motor vehicle, under Section 29 of the Act so long certificate of registration contains the note of an agreement of

*Page 67 of the Act.
†Page 65 of the Act.

hire-purchase unless the other party to that agreement sign consent to such transfer by endorsement upon the prescribed

75. *Cancellation and issue of duplicate for default of* If the party, other than the owner, to an agreement of hire-p satisfies the registering authority that he has taken possession vehicle owing to the default of the owner under the provision agreement and that the owner has absconded or refused to the certificate of registration, the registering authority ma giving the owner an opportunity of being heard and notwiths that the certificate of registration is not produced before it the certificate of registration and issue a duplicate certif registration and deliver the same to the other party. If notic to the owner by registered letter to the address stated in the cate of registration, the owner shall be deemed to have been g opportunity of being heard within the meaning of this rule.

76. *Fee.*—No fee shall be charged for the endorsemen certificate of registration of a note in respect of an agreement purchase at the time of registration but a fee of rupees two charged for making a note of the hire-purchase agreemen rule 72 (*b*) subsequent to registration and for the cancellatio note under Rule 83.

77. *Transfer of possession—intimation.*—When possessi motor vehicle is transferred by the registered owner to another under a hiring agreement, the registered owner shall fo intimate the fact and the full name and address of the trans the registering authority.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, possession sh be deemed to have been transferred—

(i) unless the agreement is in writing and the terms include transfer to the hirer of the right of sole use of the veh the exclusion of the owner and all other persons throughout a of not less than seven days ; and

(ii) in any case if the vehicle is or is to be driven by the or his servant and is or is to be normally kept when not in us the premises of the owner.

78. *Trade certificate.*—Section 21 of the Act shall not a a motor vehicle *bona fide* in the possession of a dealer in the of his business as such so long as the vehicle is used un authorization of a trade certificate granted by the registering rity. A trade certificate issued by a competent authority in or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall be deemed trade certificate granted under these rules.

79. *Fee.*—The fee payable for the grant or renewal of licence shall be as follows:—

(i) For a General Trade License with one letter of the al assigned to it, rupees 32 for one year. If for a shorter rupees 10 for every month or part thereof.

(ii) For every letter of the alphabet exceeding one and not exceeding seven, rupees 3 for every such additional letter in addition to the fee prescribed under item (i) above.

(iii) For every letter assigned in excess of seven, rupees 5 for every such letter in excess of seven in addition to fees payable under items (i) and (ii) of this rule.

80. *Period of validity.*—A trade certificate shall be in force for a period of not more than twelve months from the date of issue. It may be renewed on payment of the appropriate fee.

81. *Application Form.*—An application for a trade certificate shall be made in the prescribed form.

82. *Grant of trade certificate.*—On receipt of an application for one or more trade certificates and on payment of the fee specified in Rule 79, in respect of each certificate, the registering authority shall, if satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* dealer and requires the number of certificates specified in the application, assign to him in respect of each certificate a trade number, being a general number followed by a letter of the alphabet, and grant to him in the prescribed form the number of trade certificates required by him.

83. *Exhibition.*—A trade certificate shall be carried on a vehicle in a holder in accordance with the specifications set out in the schedule appended to the prescribed form and shall be attached to a number plate in front of the vehicle in the manner specified hereunder—

Certificate

Number plate

84. *Proper use of trade number.*—A trade number shall not be used upon more than one vehicle at a time, or upon any vehicle other than a vehicle *bona fide* in the possession of the dealer in the course of his business as such.

85. *Trade certificate or trade number to be used by holder or his driver.*—A trade certificate shall be used only by the person to whom it is granted and such person shall not allow or suffer the certificate or the number assigned in connection therewith to be used by any other person, but this rule shall not be deemed to have been contravened if the person to whom the certificate is granted or a person *bona fide* in his employ and acting under his authority is present and in charge of the vehicle or if such vehicle is constructed for use by one person only and is being used by a prospective purchaser for the purpose of reasonable test or trial.

86. *Purpose for which motor vehicle with trade certificate may be used.*—The holder of a trade certificate shall not use any vehicle

in a public place under that certificate for any purpose other th the following :—

(*a*) for test during the course of or after completion construction or repairs, or

(*b*) for proceeding to or returning from a weighbridge for after weighment, or to and from any place for its registration, or

(*c*) for reasonable trial by or for the benefit of a prospecti purchaser and for proceeding or for returning from the place whe such person intends to keep it, or

(*d*) for proceeding for the purpose of delivery to or from th premises of the dealer and from such premises to the premises of purchaser or of another dealer, or

(*e*) for proceeding to or returning from a workshop with th object of fitting a body to the vehicle or of painting or for repairs, or

(*f*) for proceeding to or from a railway station or wharf for after being transported, or

(*g*) for proceeding to or returning from an exhibition of mot vehicles or any place at which the vehicle is to be or has been offere for sale.

87. *Register of trade certificate.*—Every holder of a trad certificate shall keep a register in the prescribed form and enter, cause to be entered, in such register full and free particulars of th driver in charge of a motor vehicle using the trade certificate whe the vehicle leaves his premises and of the period during which was in his charge.

88. *Form of register—Inspection.*—The register in the prescribe form shall be in a bound book, the pages of which shall be numbere serially. The necessary particulars except in regard to the time return shall be entered in it before the commencement of each tri by the holder of the certificate or his representative. The registe shall be open to inspection on demand by any Police Officer not belo the rank of Sub-Inspector.

89. *Duplicate to be carried by driver.*—A duplicate copy of th entry in the register in the prescribed form prior to the commence ment of the trip shall be carried by the driver of the vehicle and sha at the end of the trip be retained for inspection by such Police Office as may inspect the register.

90. *Suspension or cancellation of trade certificate.*—If th registering authority has at any time reason to believe that the holde of any trade certificate has not complied with the provisions of an of the Rules 83 to 89, such authority may, after giving the holder a opportunity of making any representation which he may wish t make, suspend or cancel all the trade certificates held by him or an one or more of them.

91. *Certificate of fitness—Issuing authority.*—(*a*) A certifica of fitness under Section 35 of the Act shall be granted or renewed b the District Superintendent of Police of the district or by a

nspector of Motor Vehicles. (*b*) A certificate of fitness issued by a ompetent authority in Madras or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, shall be deemed to be a certificate of fitness granted under his rule.

92. *Periodical Inspection.*—(*a*) Every owner of a public service motor vehicle and of a private motor lorry shall get his vehicle examined by the inspecting officers indicated in sub rule (*a*) rule 91 and at periods specified hereunder:—

(i) Every stage carriage	Prior to the grant of the first permit and once in a quarter thereafter.
(ii) Every motor cab	Prior to the grant of the first permit and once in every half-year thereafter.
(iii) Every public service motor lorry.	Do do
(iv) Private motor lorry	Prior to the grant of the first permit and once in every year thereafter.

(*b*) The examination shall be in regard to the structural strength, condition and running order generally and of the fitness of the vehicle for the purpose it is intended.

(*c*) The certificate of the inspecting officer shall be submitted by the owner to the District Magistrate granting the permit.

(*d*) No such vehicle shall be used on the road for a period exceeding one month after the end of the quarter or half year or the year, as the case may be, in which it was got examined and certified, without its being examined and certified as prescribed above. The owner shall, at the time of such examination, produce the certificate of the maker of the vehicle specifying—

(i) the maximum weight of the vehicle covered by the maker's warrantee,
(ii) the weight of the body,
(iii) the weight of the chassis, and
(iv) the maximum speed permissible under the maker's warrantee.

93. *Forms of application for grant or renewal.*—Application for the grant or renewal of a certificate of fitness shall be made to the District Superintendent of Police, or to the Inspector of Motor Vehicles, if such Inspector has been appointed, in whose functional area the vehicle is kept. Application for the grant of a certificate shall be in the prescribed form and the renewal of such certificate shall also be in the prescribed form.

94. *Date of next inspection—Endorsement on certificate.*—The authority by whom a certificate of fitness was issued, or if it has been renewed, the authority by whom it was last renewed may endorse

thereon the date, time and place appointed for the next inspection of the vehicle and the owner shall cause the vehicle to be produced accordingly :

Provided that the vehicle need not be so produced if the owner proposes not to renew the certificate or if the vehicle is transferred to and kept in the area of another District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Motor Vehicles. In either of these cases the owner shall, before the date fixed for inspection, inform the authority who made the endorsement, in writing, that he does not propose to produce the vehicle, giving the reason.

95. *Production of vehicle for inspection.*—If the owner of a vehicle is not required to produce the vehicle under rule 94 he shall, not less than one month before the date of expiry of the certificate, apply for its renewal and shall cause the vehicle to be produced for inspection on such date and at such time and place as the appropriate authority may thereafter upon reasonable notice appoint.

96. *One certificate for one vehicle.*—There shall not be more than one certificate of fitness in respect of any vehicle.

97. *Use of vehicle upon expiry of certificate.*—If, owing to mechanical breakdown or other cause, a motor vehicle is, after the expiry of the certificate of fitness, outside the functional area of the authority by whom the certificate is to be renewed, any District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Motor Vehicles, may, without prejudice to any penalty to which the owner or driver may have become liable, if the vehicle is in his opinion fit for use, by endorsement in the prescribed form and subject to such conditions as he may specify, authorize its continued use for such time as may reasonably be necessary for the vehicle to return to the area of the authority by whom the certificate should be renewed, and the vehicle may be driven to such area in accordance with such endorsement but shall not be used after return to that area until the certificate has been renewed.

98. *Transport vehicles—Inspecting Officers.*—All transport vehicles shall at all reasonable times be open to inspection by—

(i) any Magistrate of or above the second class;

(ii) any police officer not below the rank of Inspector of Police; or

(iii) any Inspector of Motor Vehicles ;

(iv) any Superintendent of Industries ;

(v) any officer of the Public Works Department not below the rank of an Assistant Engineer ; or

(vi) any officer of the Traffic Board authorized in this behalf.

99. *Unsafe vehicles—Restriction on use.*—If the authority making the inspection considers that the vehicle is unsafe for ordinary use on the road, he shall record his reasons in the prescribed form and communicate them in writing to the owner if he is in the vehicle and if not, to the driver. Subject to the provisions of Rule 100 the

ehicle shall not be used thereafter in a public place save for the purose of being driven for inspection after repair, until the defects have een repaired to the satisfaction of the authority competent to issue r renew a certificate of fitness, provided that the inspecting officer ay, subject to such conditions as he thinks necessary, authorize the ehicle to be driven to a place of repair. A copy of the notice in the escribed form shall be sent to the District Superintendent of olice of every district through which the vehicle runs.

100. *Fresh certificate to be obtained.*—If the vehicle is in a blic place when it is found to be unsafe, the inspecting officer may rmit it to be driven at a speed not exceeding ten miles an hour to s immediate destination or to a specified place for repair and thereter it shall not be driven in any public place without the special rmission of the Inspector of Motor Vehicles of the place to ch it has been driven. The District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Motor Vehicles may grant permission subject to n conditions as he thinks fit and may direct that a fresh certificate fitness shall be obtained before the vehicle can be used in a public ce.

101. *Fee.*—The fee for the grant of a certificate of fitness shall five rupees and shall include the fee for inspection.

102. *Certificate of fitness—Cancellation or suspension.*—Any trict Superintendent of Police and any Inspector of Motor hicles may cancel the certificate of fitness of a transport vehicle der sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Act or may suspend the tificate for a period not exceeding two months if in his opinion the hicle does not comply with the provisions of the Act or the rules de thereunder.

103. *Reasons for suspension or cancellation to be given.*—The hority cancelling or suspending a certificate of fitness under rule shall without delay give the owner or other person in charge of motor vehicle a receipt therefor and a statement in writing of the sons for such cancellation or suspension, and unless the period of pension is less than fourteen days shall make a report of his action forward the certificate to the authority by which it was last ed.

104. *Refusal to grant—reasons to be given.*—If the grant of a ficate of fitness is refused, the reasons for the refusal shall be municated to the owner in the prescribed Form.

105. *Report of loss or destruction—Application for duplicate*—If a certificate of fitness is lost or destroyed the owner of the cle shall forthwith report the matter to the authority by whom certificate was issued and shall apply with a fee of two rupees, e issue of a duplicate certificate.

106. *Duplicate—issue of.*—Upon receipt of an application and ee referred to in rule 105, the authority shall furnish the owner a duplicate copy of the certificate duly stamped "Duplicate" in k.

107. *Certificate issued under rule 13 of Mysore Public Serv Motor Vehicles—Validity.*—Subject to the provisions of Rules 99, 1 and 102, a certificate of fitness issued under Rule 13 of the Mys Public Service Motor Vehicles shall be valid for the purposes of th rules up to the date of expiry noted in such certificate.

108. *Non-production when lost—No offence.*—No person sh be liable to be convicted of an offence under Section 71 of the Act not producing the certificate of fitness if, at the time when the cer ficate is demanded, he has already reported the loss or destruct thereof in accordance with rule 105 and a duplicate certificate has been delivered to him.

CHAPTER IV.

CONTROL OF TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

109. *Composition of the Traffic Board.*—The Traffic Board sh consist of eight official and four non-official members as may appointed by Government from time to time:—

Ex-officio *Members.*—1. One of the Ministers of Council of Government of Mysore who shall be the Chairman of the Board.

2. The Revenue Commissioner.
3. The Inspector-General of Police.
4. The Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.
5. The General Manager, Mysore State Railway.
6. One of the Secretaries to Government.
7. The Director of Industries and Commerce.
8. The Secretary, Mysore Traffic Board (Secretary) and

9 to 12. Four non-official members as Government m appoint by a notification in the Gazette.

110. *Tenure of office of non-official members.*—Every non-off member of the Board shall hold office for a period of two years on from the date on which his appointment is notified in the *My Gazette* or until a later date on which the appointment of his suc sor is notified.

111. *Vacancies.*—Any casual vacancy in the office of a official member occasioned by death, resignation or other disqu cation of such member shall be filled up by Government notification in the official Gazette and the member so appointed retain his office so long only as the vacating member should retained the same, if such vacancy had not occurred.

112. *Meetings of the Board.*—Two meetings of the Board be held ordinarily every year; provided that the Chairman o Board may call for a meeting at any time if he thinks necessary in addition to the two meetings aforesaid.

113. *Quorum.*—The quorum for the meeting will be five.

114. *Conduct of business.*—The Chairman shall regulate the conduct of business at the meetings.

115. *Traffic Board to be central authority.*—The Traffic Board shall, subject to the general control of Government, be the central authority in all matters connected with regulation, control and licensing of all motor transport vehicles in Mysore. The District Magistrates shall be responsible for enforcing within their respective jurisdictions the provisions of the Act, the rules and instructions issued from time to time in this behalf.

116. *Duties of Secretary.*—The Secretary of the Board shall be in charge of all the documents, records and correspondence of the Board.

117. *Duties and powers of the Board.*—The duties and powers of the Board may be discharged and exercised ordinarily by the Chairman and it shall be within his discretion to refer to a meeting of the Board any matter he deems fit.

118. *District Traffic Advisory Committees.*—The names of the members of the District Traffic Advisory Committee to be constituted for each district shall be notified by Government in the official Gazette.

119. *Tenure of office of non-official member.*—Every non-official member of the said committee shall hold office for a period of two years on and from the date on which his appointment is notified in the official Gazette or until a later date on which the appointment of his successor is notified.

120. *Meetings of the Committee.*—There shall at least be held one meeting of the committee every quarter; provided that in addition to this the District Magistrate may at any time call for a meeting if he thinks it necessary.

121. *Vacancies.*—Any casual vacancy in the office of a non-official member shall be filled up in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as indicated in rule 111 regarding filling up of vacancies occurring in the Traffic Board.

122. *Power of Government to remove members.*—The Government may at any time remove any member of the Board or of the District Traffic Advisory Committee from his office for reasons they may deem adequate.

123. *Delegation of powers.*—The Board may for the prompt and convenient despatch of business delegate to the District Magistrate the following powers and functions :—

(i) Power to grant or refuse a permit having regard to the conditions set forth in Section 44 in a local area or on a local route; provided that the number of permits fixed by the Traffic Board in such area or route is not exceeded by such grant ;

For the purposes of this rule, local area or local route shall be deemed to be the area or the road lying within the jurisdiction of the District Magistrate of the District:

Provided that a Stage Carriage Service shall not be construed to run on a local route if the service runs on a road from any part of a district to the State Frontier or proceeds beyond the State Frontier to any destination outside the State limits.

(ii) Power to regulate timings of arrival and departure of stage carriages on local routes only and to attach any special conditions which he may deem necessary particularly in regard to—

(*a*) the period within which a vehicle should be put on the road and commence to operate the service;

(*b*) the carriage of fares or rates and time-tables in the vehicle;

(*c*) the conditions for the use of a contract carriage.

(iii) Power to suspend any permit for contravening any of the provisions contained in Section 48 of the Act.

(iv) Power to refuse to accept any application in every case where the number of permits as fixed by the Board has been reached.

124. *Report by District Magistrates.*—The District Magistrate shall report to the Traffic Board all action taken by him under any power delegated to him.

125. *Orders of delegation—to be published.*—All Orders of delegation made by the Board shall be notified in the official Gazette.

126. *Instructions for exercising delegated functions.*—The Board may give general instructions as to the manner in which the District Magistrate shall exercise the powers delegated to him.

127. *Application for renewal of Stage-carriage Permit.*—In the case of all local routes in respect of which a Stage-carriage permit has to be renewed, the District Magistrate concerned shall, subject to such exception as may be made by the Board, call for applications by a notice published in the official Gazette, within a specified period of not less than 15 days from the date of notification in the Gazette.

The Traffic Board may, subject to such exceptions as it may make, direct any District Magistrate to take similar action in respect of permits for a stage-carriage on any through route or routes.

128. *Renewal of permits.*—Subject to the provisions contained in rules 139 and 140, all permits granted may be renewed at the end of every official year only on application by the permit-holders to the District Magistrate concerned.

129. *Selection of permit-holders on local routes.*—Selection of persons for operating Stage-carriage services on local routes will be made by the District Magistrate subject to the number of such services fixed for each local route by the Board and subject to such instructions as may be issued by the Board from time to time in this behalf.

130. *Application for through routes.*—The District Magistrate shall forward all applications received by him in respect of the through routes along with the objections, if any, received for the

grant of a service or services together with his recommendations for the consideration of the Board.

131. *Board to select permit-holders on through routes.*—The Board shall select the permit-holders to operate stage-carriage services on the through route or routes and intimate their names to the District Magistrate or Magistrates concerned. The letter intimating the selection shall specify the time-table fixed for the running of the service and special conditions if any to be attached to the permit by the District Magistrate by whom the permit is to be issued. The District Magistrate thus authorised shall, after payment of the service tax and the mileage cess for the entire route, issue the necessary permit.

132. *Considerations governing grant of permits.*—In granting permits to persons for operating transport services, the Board as well as the District Magistrates shall have regard to the following matters, *viz.*—

(*i*) Persons to be selected as permit-holders must be of sufficient substance to manage the services efficiently;

(*ii*) For stage-carriage services other than inter-provincial services, preference should be given to the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja by birth or domicile;

(*iii*) Other things being equal, preference should be given to the existing permit-holders as against new comers;

(*iv*) Preference should be given to permit-holders who have made an adequate provision for running repairs and garage accommodation;

(*v*) In the selection of permit-holders for services both on through and local routes, preference should be given to those who are prepared to provide services on unremunerative local routes acting as feeders to important local and through routes.

133. *Monopoly for the Railway Department on roads competing with Railways.*—The State Railway Department may, at the discretion of the Board, be granted a permit for the exclusive provision of stage-carriage services on roads declared as competing with the Railways in respect of traffic. The grant of the monopoly to the Railway Department on such roads shall be subject to the following conditions, that is to say—

(i) the previous sanction of the Government shall be obtained for the grant of the monopoly;

(ii) the monopoly shall be in respect of roads competing with Railways running parallel and close to the Railway;

(iii) the services provided by the Railways shall be subject to all the rules and regulations applicable to other such services.

(iv) the Railway Department shall provide on these routes the number of services with the frequency and to the schedule of timings approved by the Board.

(v) Government may exempt from the monopoly, portions of such roads as form part of the route which other stage-carriage services have to traverse when plying between places lying outside the said road competing with railways, or between a place on such road and a place outside such road or between two places situated on such road, but connected by a road other than the said road, competing with the railways. Permits may be granted for services on such portions of the said road competing with railways, subject to such special conditions with regard to fares, picking up and setting down of passengers in the portions forming part of the said road, as the Board may think fit to impose from time to time.

(vi) The monopoly shall be in respect of stage-carriage services under ordinary and temporary permits and shall not apply to the provision of such services on temporary permits falling within sub-section (*c*) of Section 50 of the Act.

134. *Special conditions attached to permits for permit-holders other than Railways on roads competing with Railways.*—(i) When on such roads the Railway Department is not granted the exclusive option of providing stage-carriage services, permits for stage-carriage services may be granted to other persons;

(ii) The Board may attach to permits granted on such roads to persons other than the Railway Department, such other conditions as it may think fit for securing that—

(*a*) the fares shall not be unreasonable;

(*b*) where desirable in the public interest the fares shall be so fixed as to prevent wasteful competition with the Railway along the route or any part thereof or in proximity thereto;

(*c*) the time-table fixed for the stage-carriage services may be such as to allow a reasonable interval of time between the timings of trains and between those of the stage-carriages;

(*d*) that unnecessary and wasteful competition is avoided.

135. *Monopoly of services on roads other than those competing with Railways.*—It shall be competent for the Board to grant a monopoly for the provision of stage-carriage services on any route other than that declared as competitive with railway routes referred to in Rule 133, subject to the following conditions, that is to say:—

(i) the previous sanction of the Government shall be obtained in each case;

(ii) the mode of selecting the person and the sum of money that is to be paid by him for the grant of monopoly shall be as approved by the Government and may include selection by means of public auction or tender;

(iii) the period for which the monopoly is to be in force shall be as fixed by the Government in each case;

(iv) the monopoly granted may be summarily suspended or revoked or terminated at any time on a month's notice if the person holding the monopoly fails to act up to the conditions on which the monopoly is granted or fails to provide efficient, regular and satisfactory service or for breach of rules or conditions prescribed or for any other cause or failure deemed sufficient by the Board.

Provided that the said monopoly shall not be revoked or terminated unless the Board is satisfied after giving the person concerned an opportunity of being heard that the permit should be revoked or terminated;

(v) the decision of the Board in this matter and also with regard to the refund or otherwise of any portion of the sum paid for the monopoly shall be final;

(vi) the holder of a monopoly shall provide stage-carriage services to the timings and frequency prescribed by the Board from time to time. He shall also be subject to the rules and regulations applicable to stage-carriage services generally, under these rules and under orders that may be issued from time to time;

(vii) the monopoly shall not apply in respect of the portions of such roads as form part of the route which other stage-carriage services have to traverse when plying between places lying outside the said road, or between a place on such road and a place outside such road or between two places situated on such road, but connected by a road other than the said road. Permits may, at the discretion of the Board, be granted on the said portions of the road on which a monopoly has been granted to other stage-carriage services, subject to such special conditions with regard to fares, picking up and setting down of passengers in such portions as the Board may think fit to impose from time to time;

(viii) the monopoly shall be in respect of stage-carriage services under ordinary and temporary permits but shall not apply to the provision of such services under temporary permits falling within sub-section (*c*) of Section 50 of the Act.

136. *Temporary permits.*—In granting temporary permits referred to in Section 50 on roads declared to be competing with the Railways in respect of their traffic, the District Magistrate shall obtain the sanction of the Board which may pass such orders as it may deem fit taking into consideration the additional train services provided by the Railway Department and grant permits only to the extent necessary to supplement railway services in the public interest.

137. *Selection of permit-holders.*—In the selection of permit-holders for temporary permits, preference may be given to those who hold permits for running regular stage-carriage services on such routes.

138. *Fares.*—The fares to be charged by such services as run on temporary permits shall not be less than those prescribed for regular services on the route.

139. *Annual report* re. *renewal.*—The District Magistrate shall at the end of every year report to the Board the number of stage-carriage services which operated during the year with his recommendations for renewal of permits in respect thereof.

140. *Anual report* re *renewal.*—He shall also report the permit-holder of such of the services who is not willing to renew his permit any further.

141. *Grant of renewals.*—The Traffic Board in consultation with the District Magistrate concerned may, having regard to the circumstances of each case, renew permits in respect of owners of services who desire to continue at the end of every official year.

142. *Extension of service.*—The Traffic Board may at any time grant extension to any service if it is satisfied after enquiry that the needs of the public demand such extension.

143. *Limit for receipt of applications for permits.*—When the Traffic Board has in the exercise of its powers under the Act imposed a limit upon the number of permits of any class which may be granted for a specific route or a specified area, the District Magistrate may decline to receive further applications for such permits in respect of any such route or area.

144. *Application form for permit.*—Every application for a permit shall be in the form prescribed under these rules which shall be addressed to the District Magistrate in accordance with section 41 of the Act.

145. *Form of permit.*—Every permit to be issued by the District Magistrate shall be in the prescribed form appended to these rules.

146. *Condition of permit.*—It shall be a condition of every permit to use the vehicle or vehicles specified in it that tax shall be paid in respect of the vehicle or vehicles in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Act and the rules framed thereunder.

147. *Special condition of permit for goods vehicles—Transport of prohibited goods.*—It shall be a condition of every permit to use a goods vehicle, that the vehicle shall not be used for the conveyance of any class or description of goods in contravention of any law or order made thereunder prohibiting or regulating the import, export or transport of such goods.

148. *Stage-carriage permits—Conditions regarding carriage of mails.*—It shall be a condition of every stage-carriage permit that the holder of the permit shall, if so required by the Traffic Board, carry mails at such rates and on such terms as the Board may fix after consultation with the holder of the permit and the Postal authorities concerned.

149. *Carriage for temporary permit.*—The temporary permit granted in respect of any vehicle shall be carried on the vehicle and produced by the driver for inspection on demand made by any authorised person.

150. *Permits to be carried on vehicle and produced on demand.*—The holder of a permit shall cause the permit to be carried on the vehicle. It shall be produced by the driver for inspection on demand made at any reasonable time by any authorised person.

151. *Permits—Entry of registration mark compulsory—Time for entry.*—(*a*) No permit shall be issued until the registration mark of the vehicle to which it relates has been entered therein.

(*b*) When the applicant is unable to produce the certificate of registration on the date of his application for the permit, owing to the fact that he is not on that date in possession of the vehicle duly registered, or for some other reason the applicant shall within one month of the sanction of the application by the competent authority or such longer period as the authority may specify, produce the certificate of registration of the vehicle before that authority in order that particulars of the registration mark may be entered in the permit. In the event of any applicant failing to produce the certificate of registration within the period specified, the competent authority may revoke its sanction of the application.

152. *Permits—Temporary.*—A temporary permit may, if the District Magistrate thinks fit, be granted to any person whether he is the registered owner of the vehicle or vehicles to be used thereunder or not.

153. *Temporary permit—Use of vehicle pending entry of registration mark.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 151 when, at the time of application for a temporary permit, the applicant is not in possession of the vehicle or vehicles or has not entered into a contract to hire the venicle or vehicles or otherwise satisfies the District Magistrate that he is for good and sufficient reason unable to specify the registration mark or marks of the vehicle or vehicles to be used under the permit applied for, the District Magistrate, may, if he is satisfied that undue inconvenience would otherwise be caused, issue a temporary permit in which the registration mark of the vehicle is not set out, and may if he thinks fit require as a condition of the permit that the applicant shall, within twenty-four hours or such longer period he may specify, of the commencement of the first journey under the authorization of the temporary permit, furnish the District Magistate particulars of the registration mark.

154. *Permits—Temporary—Use of unregistered vehicle not authorized.*—Nothing contained in a temporary permit shall be deemed to authorize the use of any vehicle which is not duly registered or in respect of which there is not in existence a valid certificate of fitness or which otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder.

155. *Stage and contract carriages—Carriage of goods—Restrictions.*—No goods liable to foul the interior of the vehicle or to render it insanitary, shall be carried at any time in any stage-carriage or contract carriage.

156. *The same.*—The District Magistrate may specify in any permit the goods which shall not be carried in a stage-carriage or a contract-carriage or the conditions subject to which certain classes of goods may be so carried.

157. *Maximum weight of goods and luggage.*—The District Magistrate may specify in any stage-carriage or contract-carriage permit the maximum weight of passengers' luggage and goods which may be carried in addition to passengers.

158. *Passengers not to be inconvenienced.*—If a permit-holder uses a stage-carriage for the carriage of goods to the detriment of the public convenience by failing thereby to meet the demand for passenger transport, the District Magistrate may, after giving the holder an opportunity of being heard, declare that a breach of the condition of the permit has occurred and may thereafter proceed under the provisions of Section 48 of the Act.

159. *Contract-Carriage—General merchandise not to be carried.*—A contract-carriage permit may authorize the use of a vehicle for the carriage of personal or household effects of a hirer but not the carriage of general merchandise.

160. *Stage-carriage—Goods to be packed and secured.*—When goods are carried in a stage-carriage in addition to passengers the goods shall be of such a nature and shall be so packed and secured on the vehicle that no danger, inconvenience or discomfort is caused to any passenger. Such number of seats as may be specified in the permit shall be kept free and unimpeded for the use of passengers and the access to the entrance to and exit from the vehicle required under Chapter V of these rules shall be unobstructed.

161. *Stage or Contract Carriages—Carriage of personal luggage in.*—The Traffic Board shall have power to make provisions for regulating the weight of luggage and goods which may be carried in any contract carriage generally or in any specified area.

162. *Permits—Renewal of—Application for.*—Application for the renewal of a permit shall be made in the prescribed form to the District Magistrate of the District by whom the permit was issued, not less than two months in the case of a stage-carriage permit or a public carrier's permit, and not less than one month in other cases, before the expiry of the permit.

163. *Production of Permit.*—The District Magistrate renewing a permit shall call upon the holder to produce the permit concerned and shall return it to the holder after renewal.

164. *Permit to be deemed to be renewed till orders are passed on application.*—If an application for the renewal of a permit has been made in accordance with these rules the permit shall continue to be effective until orders are passed on the application.

165. *Permit—Replacement of a particular vehicle—application.*—If the holder of a permit desires at any time to replace a vehicle covered by the permit with another vehicle, he shall forward the permit and apply in writing to the District Magistrate by whom the

permit was issued stating the reasons why the replacement is desired and shall—

(i) if the new vehicle is in his possession, or forward the certificate of registration thereof, or

(ii) if the new vehicle is not in his possession, state any material particulars in respect of which the new vehicle will differ from the old.

166. *Rejection of application.*—Upon receipt of an application under rule 165, the District Magistrate may in his discretion reject the application—

(i) if under the orders of the Board, the District Magistrate has previous to the date of receipts of the application given reasonable notice of the intention of the Board to reduce the number of transport vehicles of that class generally or in respect of the route or area to which the permit applies; or

(ii) if the vehicle proposed differs in material respects from the old; or

(iii) if the holder of the permit has contravened the provisions thereof or has been deprived of possession of the old vehicle under the provisions of any agreement of hire purchase.

167. *Procedure on granting an application.*—If the District Magistrate grants an application for the replacement of a vehicle under rule 165, he shall call upon the holder of the permit to produce the permit relating to the old vehicle and the certificate of registration of the new vehicle, if not previously delivered to him and shall correct the permit accordingly under his seal and signature and return it to the holder.

168. *Permit—Surrender and Cancellation.*—The holder of a permit who does not desire any longer to run the service may at any time surrender the permit to the District Magistrate by whom it was issued and the District Magistrate shall forthwith cancel any permit so surrendered and report the matter to the Traffic Board.

169. *Permit—Suspension in respect of any or all vehicles.*—A District Magistrate may suspend a permit in respect of all or any of the vehicles specified in the permit. When a District Magistrate suspends a permit—

(i) the holder shall surrender the permit relating to the vehicle or vehicles covered by the order of suspension within seven days of receipt of a demand in writing by the District Magistrate; and

(ii) the District Magistrate shall send intimation to other District Magistrates in whose jurisdictions the vehicle or vehicles plies or ply and forthwith report the matter to the Board.

170. *Permit—Delivery on expiry.*—Within fourteen days of the expiry of any permit by the efflux of time, the holder who is not willing to run the service any longer shall deliver the permit to the District Magistrate by whom it was issued and the District Magistrate

receiving any such permit shall intimate the fact to the authorities in whose jurisdictions the vehicle plies and report the matter to the Traffic Board who may fill up the vacancy so caused having regard to the needs of the public.

171. *Permit—Transfer of.*—When the holder of a permit desires to transfer the permit to some other person under sub-section (1) of Section 47 of the Act, he shall, together with the person to whom he desires to make the transfer, make joint application in writing to the District Magistrate by whom the permit was issued, setting forth the reasons for the proposed transfer and the District Magistrate shall forthwith forward the application to the Board along with his remarks and with particulars of premium, etc., and the Board shall pass such orders as it may deem fit.

172. *Particulars of premium, etc.*—On receipt of an application under rule 171, the District Magistrate may require the holder and the other party to state in writing whether any premium, payment or other consideration arising out of the transfer, is to pass or has passed between them and the nature and amount of any such premium, payment or other consideration.

173. *Transfer to be void for false information.*—Without prejudice to any other penalty to which the parties may be liable, any transfer of a permit ordered upon an application which the Traffic Board is subsequently satisfied was false in respect of the matter specified in rule 172 or in respect of any other material particular shall be void.

174. *Summoning of parties.*—District Magistrate may summon both the parties to the application for the transfer of a permit to appear before him and record the statements of the parties to the transfer and forward the entire records to the Board which may if it deems fit deal with the application as if it were an application for a permit.

175. *Surrender of permit—Endorsement of transfer.*—(*a*) If the Traffic Board is satisfied that the transfer of a permit may properly be made, it may direct the District Magistrate to call upon the holder of the permit in writing to surrender the permit within seven days of the receipt of the order.

(*b*) Upon receipt of the permit the Board may direct the District Magistrate to cancel the particulars of the holder thereon and endorse particulars of the transferee and to return the permit to the transferee.

176. *Permit lost or destroyed—Intimation to the District Magistrate.*—Where a permit has been lost or destroyed, the holder shall forthwith intimate the fact to the District Magistrate by whom the permit was issued and shall deposit the prescribed fee for the issue of a duplicate permit.

177. *Issue of duplicate.*—The District Magistrate shall. upon receipt of an application in accordance with rule 176, issue a duplicate permit which shall be clearly stamped "Duplicate" in red ink.

178. *Permits—Illegible—Surrender on service of notice.*—If the District Magistrate, or any police officer of or above the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police, considers that a permit has become dirty, torn or otherwise defaced so as to be illegible, a notice to this effect shall be served on the holder of the permit and within seven days of the service of this notice the holder shall surrender the permit to the District Magistrate and apply for the issue to him of a duplicate permit in accordance with rules 176 and 177.

179. *Fee for Duplicate Permit.*—The fee for the issue of a duplicate permit shall be two rupees.

180. *Lost Permit—to be delivered if found.*—Any permit which is found by any person shall be delivered by that person to the nearest police station or to the holder or to the District Magistrate by whom it was issued, and if the holder finds or receives any permit in respect of which a duplicate has been issued, he shall return the original to the District Magistrate by whom it was issued.

181. *Permit—Variation of.*—(*a*) Upon application made in writing by the holder of any permit, the District Magistrate shall forward the application with his opinion to the Board which may at any time, in its discretion, vary the permit or any of the conditions thereof subject to the provisions of sub-rule (*b*).

(*b*) If the application is for the variation of the permit by the inclusion of an additional vehicle or vehicles or if the grant of variation would authorize transport facilities materially different from those authorized by the original permit, the Board may at its discretion either deal with the application as if it were an application for a permit or grant the variation applied for.

182. *Permit—Production on Demand.*—A permit shall be produced on demand made at any reasonable time by any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

183. *Restrictions of hours of work of drivers—Provisions—Exemptions.*—(i) No person shall cause or allow any person who is employed by him for the purpose of driving a transport vehicle or who is subject to his control for such purpose to work—

(*a*) for more than five hours before he has had an interval of rest of at least half an hour; or

(*b*) for more than nine hours in one day, or

(*c*) for more than fifty-four hours in a week.

Provided that Government may grant such exemptions for the operation of this rule as it may deem fit.

(ii) The Government or the District Magistrate may require persons employing any person whose work is subject to any of the provisions of sub-rule (i) above to fix beforehand the hours of work of such persons so as to conform with those provisions, and may provide for the recording of the hours so fixed.

(iii) No person shall work or shall cause or allow any other person to work outside the hours fixed or recorded for the work of such persons in compliance with any rule made under sub-rule (ii).

(iv) The Government may prescribe the circumstance under which any period during which the driver of a vehicle although not engaged in work is required to remain on or near the vehicle may be deemed to be an interval for rest within the meaning of sub-rule (i) shall not apply in the case of—

(*a*) any transport vehicle used by or on behalf of any military or police authority in connection with military manoeuvres or exercises or in the quelling of riots or civil disturbances;

(*b*) any fire brigade vehicle or ambulance when being used as such;

(*c*) any vehicle being used for the carriage of passengers or goods in an emergency arising out of fire, earthquake, flood, pestilence or other calamity, riots, or civil distrubances;

(*d*) any vehicle going for, or returning with, medical aid in an emergency or carrying any seriously injured or sick person for medical treatment, when no other means are reasonably available;

(*e*) any vehicle proceeding to the nearest place of halt at which the driver and other occupants can reasonably obtain shelter and refreshment, after a delay in the journey arising out of the provisions of section 72 or section 74 of the Act or out of the failure of any of the tyres or of the machinery of the vehicle which failure could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence.

184. *Hours of work—fixing in advance.*—A District Magistrate is authorized to require any person employing drivers of transport vehicles within its area to make such time-table, schedule, or regulation as may be necessary to fix in advance the hours of work of persons employed by him and upon approval by such authority of any time-table, schedule, or regulation as aforesaid it shall be the record of the hours of work fixed for the persons concerned and no person shall work or shall cause or allow any other person to work outside the hours fixed or recorded for the work of such persons.

185. *Period of rest—Definition of.*—Any time spent by the driver of a vehicle on work, other than driving, in connection with the vehicle or with the load carried or to be carried on the vehicle, including any time spent on the vehicle during a journey save as a passenger in a public service vehicle shall not be deemed to be an interval of rest for the purposes of rule 183.

186. *The Same.*—Any time spent by the driver of a vehicle on or near the vehicle, when it is at rest, when he is at liberty to leave the vehicle for rest and refreshment although required to remain

within sight of the vehicle shall be deemed to be an interval of rest for the purposes of rule 183.

187. *Goods Vehicle Record.*—Every driver of a goods vehicle shall keep, and every holder of a goods vehicle permit shall cause to be kept, in English or in Kannada a record in the prescribed form which shall give, in respect of each day on which the driver was employed in driving, the information prescribed in the form.

188. *The same.*—Each item of information required by the form shall be entered in the record as soon as the particular to be recorded is ascertained.

189. *The same.*—The record in the form shall be carried by the driver until he has completed his work for the period to which the record relates, and shall while in his custody be open to inspection by any person authorized to inspect a goods vehicle. The driver shall deliver the record to the holder of the permit within seven days of the expiry of the period to which the record relates.

190. *The same.*—The permit holder shall preserve the record in the form for six months after the expiry of the period to which it relates and shall produce it for inspection, at any time within that period, on demand by the District Magistrate or by a Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

191. *Driver of Public Service Vehicle—Conduct and duties of.*—The driver of a public service vehicle while on duty—

(i) shall not cause or allow any person, animal or thing to be placed or to be in the space reserved for the driver's seat in accordance with rule 347 or otherwise in such a way as to impede him in having a clear vision of the road or proper control of the vehicle;

(ii) shall not shout in order to attract a passenger;

(iii) shall, subject to any rules or regulations in force prohibiting the taking up or setting down of passengers at, or except at, certain specified places, bring the vehicle to rest for a sufficient period of time in a safe and convenient position upon the demand or signal of the conductor or of any passenger desiring to alight from the vehicle and, unless, there is no room in the vehicle, upon the demand or signal of any person desiring to become a passenger;

(iv) shall not, when bringing his vehicle to rest for the purpose of picking up or setting down any passenger at or near the place where another public service vehicle is at rest for the same purpose, drive the vehicle so as to endanger, inconvenience or interfere with the driver or the conductor of the other vehicle or any person mounting or preparing to mount therein or alighting therefrom, and shall bring his vehicle to rest behind the other vehicle and on the left hand side of the road or place; and

(v) shall at all times exercise all reasonable care and diligence to maintain his vehicle in a fit and proper condition and shall not knowingly drive the vehicle when it, or any brake, tyre or lamp thereof, is in defective condition likely to endanger any passenger or

other person or when there is not sufficient petrol in the tank of the vehicle to enable him to reach the next petrol-filling station on the route.

192. *Driver and Conductor of public service vehicle—Duty of.*—The driver and the conductor of a public service vehicle while on duty—

(i) shall, as far as may be reasonably possible having regard to his duties, be responsible for the due observance of the provisions of the Act and of these rules;

(ii) shall not smoke;

(iii) shall behave in a civil and orderly manner to passengers and intending passengers;

(iv) shall be properly dressed in the manner in which the Traffic Board may specify;

(v) shall maintain the vehicle in a clean and sanitary condition;

(vi) shall not solicit custom;

(vii) shall not interfere with person mounting or preparing to mount upon any other vehicle.

193. *Conductor of public service vehicle—Duties of.*—The conductor of a public service vehicle—

(i) shall not allow any person to be carried in any public service vehicle in excess of the seating capacity specified in the permit of the vehicle;

(ii) shall not, save for good and sufficient reason, refuse to carry any person tendering the legal fare;

(iii) shall, where goods are carried on the vehicle in addition to passenger, take all reasonable precautions to ensure that passengers are not endangered or unduly inconvenienced by the presence of the goods;

(iv) shall not, save for good and sufficient reason, require any person who has paid the legal fare to alight from the vehicle before the conclusion of the journey;

(v) shall not cause the driver to loiter or unduly delay on any journey;

(vi) shall, in the event of a stage-carriage being unable to proceed to its destination on account of mechanical breakdown or other cause beyond the control of the driver or the conductor, arrange to convey the passengers to their destination in some other similar vehicle or, if unable so to arrange within a reasonable period after the failure of the vehicle, shall on demand refund to each passenger a proper proportion of the fare relating to the completion of the journey for which the passenger had paid the fare;

(vii) shall not in the case of a stage-carriage cause or allow anything to be placed in the vehicle in such a manner as to obstruct the entry or exit of passengers;

(viii) shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent luggage being miscarried or lost on the way; and

(ix) shall not, while on duty, be under the influence of drink or of a drug to an extent rendering him incapable of discharging his duties properly.

194. *Responsibility of driver of vehicle on which there is no conductor.*—The driver of a public service vehicle on which there is no conductor shall be responsible for the observance of the provisions of sub-rules (i) to (iv) of rule 193.

195. *Driver of stage carriage not to delay.*—The driver of a stage carriage shall not loiter on or unduly delay upon any journey but shall proceed to his destination as near as may be in accordance with the time-table pertaining to the vehicle or, where there is no such time-table, with all reasonable despatch.

196. *Stage carriage to carry conductor.*—No stage carriage shall be used in a public place unless it carries, in addition to the driver, a conductor.

197. *Issue of tickets—Production of counterfoils.*—The conductor shall—

(i) issue to every passenger travelling or intending to travel in a stage carriage including every child over three years of age, and to every consignor of goods other than personal luggage, a printed ticket of the requisite denomination on receipt of the fare charged for carrying in the vehicle the passenger and his personal luggage, or the goods other than personal luggage consigned, as the case may be;

(ii) carry at all times when the stage carriage is in use the counterfoils of the tickets so issued; and

(iii) produce the counterfoils on demand by any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or by any authority empowered to inspect the vehicle.

Provided that clauses (ii) and (iii) shall not apply in cases where tickets are issued by means of a bell punch machine or other device approved by the District Magistrate and the conductor keeps a record of the numbers and values of the tickets issued. Such record shall be produced on demand by any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or by any authority empowered to inspect the vehicle.

Provided further that notwithstanding the provisions of clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) the District Magistrate may in his discretion, and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit, authorise the issue of tickets by a person who is not the conductor and who is not travelling in the vehicle.

198. *Refusal to issue tickets.*—No conductor or other person autorised to accept fares, not being a person who travels in the vehicle, when a stage carriage is waiting or plying for hire shall—

(i) without reasonable excuse, refuse to accept a fare from any person tendering it, provided that the conductor or such other person shall stop the issue of tickets when the maximum number of passengers or the maximum load of luggage or goods, as the case may be, which the vehicle is permitted to carry has been reached, or

(ii) demand more than the proper fare.

199. *Disposal of property left in public service vehicle.*—Every conductor of a public service vehicle, or if there be no conductor, the driver thereof shall, immediately after the completion of any trip or journey, as the case may be, carefully search for any property left in the vehicle and shall, as soon as may be and in any case within twenty-four hours, deliver such property to the nearest police station if not sooner claimed by the owner.

200. *Conduct of passenger in stage carriage.*—If, at any time, a passenger in a stage carriage—

(i) behaves in a disorderly manner, or

(ii) uses abusive language, or

(iii) smokes, when smoking is prohibited, or when the vehicle is being re-fuelled, or

(iv) spits in the vehicle, or

(v) obstructs the conductor in the execution of his duties, or

(vi) refuses or is unable to pay the fare, or

(vii) interferes without due cause with the conduct or driving of the vehicle, or

(viii) refuses to show any ticket on demand by any authorized person, or

(ix) is reasonably suspected to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or

(x) distributes printed or similar matter of any description or distributes any articles for the purpose of advertising, or

(xi) commits or abets any offence under the Act, the driver and the conductor if any, may require such passenger to alight from the vehicle forthwith and may stop the vehicle and keep it standing until the passenger has alighted. Such passenger shall not be entitled to the refund of any fare which he may have paid and any passenger failing to comply forthwith with such a requirement may be forcibly removed by the conductor or the driver and shall be guilty of an offence.

201. *Children and infants—Carriage in public service vehicle.*—In relation to the number of persons that may be carried in a public service vehicle—

(i) a child of not more than twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one-half, and

(ii) a child of not more than three years of age shall not be reckoned.

202. *Driver of motor cab to proceed by shortest route.*—The driver of a motor cab shall in the absence of reasonable cause proceed to the destination named by the hirer by the shortest and quickest route.

203. *Motor cab stand—Rules for drivers.*—The driver at motor cab stands shall observe the following rules:—

(*a*) The drivers of the first two motor cabs on the stand shall stay beside their cabs and be ready to be hired at once by any person provided that a hirer wishing to hire any particular cab on the stand may do so.

(*b*) All motor cabs on the stand shall move up as vacancies occur.

(*c*) No motor cab engaged for some future time shall remain on the stand unless the driver is willing to accept any intermediate hiring that may be offered.

(*d*) No disabled motor cab shall remain on the stand unless such disablement is temporary, and can be and is remedied at once.

(*e*) Every motor cab (other than a motor cab referred to in sub-rule (*d*) which is on the stand shall be ready to be hired and when its turn comes the driver shall accept the first offer of hire which may be made to him irrespective of the length of the journey for which such offer is made.

204. *Motor cab—payment of legal fare.*—In the absence of an enforceable contract to the contrary no hirer shall refuse or omit to pay the legal fare for the hire of a motor cab, nor shall he refuse to supply his correct name and address to the driver in case of dispute in connection with the fare.

205. *Public service vehicle*—Touts prohibited.—No tout shall be employed or to be permitted by the owner, driver or conductor of a public service vehicle to canvass passengers and no person shall act as a tout to canvass passengers for any public service vehicle.

206. *Conductor's certificate.*—No person shall work as a conductor of a stage carriage, and no employer shall so employ any person unless such person holds a conductor's certificate in the prescribed form granted by the District Magistrate or any Officer authorized by him.

207. "*First Aid Training for conductors*:—No person shall be granted by the District Magistrate a written authority to act as a conductor of a stage carriage unless he produces a certificate from the Secretary, St. John's Ambulance Association to the effect that he has successfully undergone a course of training in First Aid."

208. *Refresher course.*—All conductors of stage carriages shall undergo a refresher course in First Aid once in two years. The written authority of a conductor who is already in possession of a valid certificate in First Aid for more than two years shall not be renewed except on production of a valid certificate of having attended the refresher course.

209. In cases however where a renewal is due and the refresher course commences sometime later, the holder of the written authority should attend the immediately next course of lessons to be conducted by the St. John Ambulance Association.

210. *Period of validity.*—A conductor's certificate shall be valid for one year from the date of issue or renewal and shall be effective throughout Mysore.

211. *Certificate granted outside Mysore—Validity.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 212, a conductor's certificate granted or renewed by a competent authority in any other Province in British India or in any Indian State or in the Civil & Military Station, Bangalore or French or Portuguese Settlement bounded by India shall be valid up to the date of its expiry throughout Mysore:

Provided that a certificate granted or renewed in any such Province, State, Station or Settlement shall so be valid only if the holder was at the time of the grant of the certificate a *bona fide* resident of such Province, State, Station or Settlement, as the case may be, and only for so long as he continues so to be.

212. *Countersignature by local licensing authority.*—A conductor's certificate granted or renewed by a competent authority elsewhere than in Mysore shall not be valid unless it is countersigned by or on behalf of the local licensing authority.

Provided that such countersignature shall not be valid for more than three years from the date of such countersignature and may be renewed thereafter for further periods of one year at a time.

213. *Conductor's Certificate—Applications.*—Applications for a conductor's certificate shall be made in writing, to the District Magistrate of the district wherein the applicant resides, in the prescribed Form and shall be accompanied by two clear copies of a recent photograph of the applicant and the fee specified in Rule 216.

214. *Production of medical certificate.*—If the District Magistrate has reason to suppose that the applicant is physically unfit to perform the duties of a conductor, he may call upon him to produce a medical certificate of fitness in the prescribed Form signed by a registered medical practitioner and, in such case, the applicant shall furnish a third copy of the photograph prescribed in Rule 213 which shall be firmly affixed and not loosely pinned to the medical certificate of fitness and shall be signed or sealed by the Registered Medical Practitioner.

215. *Age limit.*—No person under the age of 18 years shall hold a conductor's certificate.

The licensing authority may require the production of such evidence as it considers necessary in regard to the applicant's age.

216. *Fee.*—The fee for a conductor's certificate and for each renewal of a conductor's certificate shall be eight annas and four annas respectively.

217. *Application for renewal.*—An application for the renewal of a conductor's certificate may be made either orally or in writing and shall be accompanied by the certificate and the fee specified in Rule 216. The application shall be made to the District Magistrate or such other authority which issued the certificate or if the holder has changed his residence, otherwise than by way of temporary

absence from his usual place of residence, to the District Magistrate of the area in which he is residing.

218. *Duplicate.*—If at any time a conductor's certificate is lost or destroyed or becomes illegible or the photograph attached thereto ceases in the opinion of the authority by which the licence was granted, to be a reasonable likeness of the holder, that authority shall proceed as if the conductor's certificate were a driving licence.

Fee.—The fee for a duplicate certificate shall be eight annas.

219. *Refusal to grant or renew certificate.*—The issuing authority may decline to issue a conductor's certificate if it is satisfied—

(*i*) that the applicant's knowledge of the provisions of the Act and of these rules and of the duties and powers of a conductor thereunder is inadequate to enable him to perform the duties of a conductor; or

(*ii*) that the applicant was at any time the holder of a conductor's certificate or a driving licence which has been cancelled for misconduct; or

(*iii*) that the character or physique of the applicant is such as to render him an unsuitable person to hold a conductor's certificate; or

(*iv*) that the number of conductor's certificates extent is already in excess of the requirements of the district;

and may likewise decline to renew a conductor's certificate.

220. *Cancelling or suspension of certificate.*—The issuing authority may for reasons to be recorded in writing cancel or suspend a conductor's certificate.

221. *Endorsement by Court.*—Any court by which a conductor is convicted of any offence in connection with his duties as a conductor shall cause particulars of the offence to the endorsed in the certificate.

222. *Cancellation and suspension by Court.*—Any court by which a conductor is convicted of any offence in connection with his duties as a conductor may cancel or suspend the conductor's certificate and shall cause particulars of any such order of cancellation or suspension to be endorsed in the certificate. The court shall communicate particulars of any endorsement made under this rule or the preceding rule to the authority by which the certificate was last renewed or to the authority which granted the certificate.

223. *Production of certificate on demand.*—A conductor of a stage carriage shall, on demand by any police officer in uniform or any Magistrate, produce his conductor's certificate for inspection; provided that, if at the time his certificate is demanded he is displaying the badge prescribed in rule 23[8], it shall be sufficient compliance with this rule if he produces the certificate within forty-eight hours at any police station in Mysore which he specifies to the police officer or Magistrate making the demand.

224. *Only one certifiicate to be effective.*—No person shall hold more than one conductor's certificate effective in the same district.

225. *Temporary certificate—Form.*—If, on the date on which the application for renewal is presented under rule 217, the licensing authority does not for any reason either renew and return the certificate or refuse to renew the same, it shall grant to the applicant a temporary certificate in the prescribed Form.

226. *Period of validity.*—A temporary certificate shall continue in force for a period of one month from the date of its grant and may be renewed by the licensing authority for further periods of one month at a time; Provided that the temporary certificate shall cease to be in force and shall be surrendered to the licensing authority on the applicant receiving the certificate duly renewed or on his receiving an order refusing to renew the certificate; Provided further that the temporary certificate shall be surrendered to the licensing authority on demand made at any time in that behalf.

227. *No fee.*—No fee shall be charged for the grant or renewal of a temporary certificate.

228. *Temporary certificate to be deemed to be certificate.*—A temporary certificate shall, during the period of its validity, be deemed to be a conductor's certificate for the purpose of these rules.

229. *Duplicate—Delivery.*—When a duplicate certificate has been issued on a representation that a certificate has been lost and the original certificate is afterwards found by the holder the duplicate shall be delivered to the licensing authority. Any other person finding a conductor's certificate shall deliver it to the holder of the certificate or to the nearest police station.

230. *Change of address—Report.*—The holder of a conductor's certificate shall, except in the case of a temporary absence not involving a change of residence for a period exceeding three months, report any change of his temporary or permanent address as notified on the certificate to the licensing authority by which the certificate was issued and to the licensing authority by which it was last renewed.

231. *Driver's badge.*—The driver of public service vehicle shall, while on duty, display on his left breast a metal badge in the form illustrated, issued by and inscribed with the name of the district, of the authority by which an authorization to drive a public service vehicle has been granted and the word "Driver" together with an identification number. A badge granted under this rule shall be valid throughout Mysore.

A driver of a public service vehicle shall not hold more than one such badge issued by an authority in Mysore.

232. *Duplicate badge—Fee—Delivery of.*—The fee for the issue of such badge shall be rupee one and annas eight. If the badge is lost or destroyed another badge shall be issued by the licensing authority which issued the badge on payment of rupee one and annas eight. If another badge is issued on a representation that the badge has been lost and the badge is subsequently found the other badge shall be surrendered to the authority which issued it.

233. *Badge Issued under the Rules regarding Public Service Motor Vehicles—Validity.*—A driver's badge valid under the rules, *regarding* public service motor vehicles in Mysore shall be valid for the purposes of these rules, provided the holder is authorized to drive a public service vehicle in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

234. *Badge issued in Madras and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—Validity.*—A driver's badge issued by a competent authority under the rules in force in the province of Madras or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore shall be valid throughout Mysore, provided the holder is authorized to drive a public service vehicle in Madras or the Civil and Military Station in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

235. *Surrender of badge.*—If at any time the authorization on a driver's license entitling him to drive a public service vehicle is suspended or revoked by any authority or by any Court or ceases to be valid by the efflux of time the driver shall forthwith surrender the badge to the authority by which it was issued.

236. *Conductor's badge.*—(a) The conductor of a stage carriage shall, while on duty, display on his left breast a metal badge in the form illustrated, issued by and inscribed with the name of the district of the authority by which the conductor's certificate is granted and the word "conductor" together with an identification number. A badge granted under this rules shall be valid throughout Mysore.

(b) A conductor shall not hold more than one such badge issued by an authority in Mysore.

237. *Conductor's badge issued in Madras and C. and M. Station, Bangalore—Validity.*—A conductor's badge issued by a competent authority under the rules in force in Madras or the C. and M. Station, Bangalore, shall be valid in Mysore provided the holder is authorized to work as a conductor of a stage carriage in Madras or the C. and M. Station in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

238. *Duplicate badge—Fee—Delivery of.*—The fee for the issue of such badge shall be rupee one and annas eight. If the badge is lost or destroyed another badge shall be issued by the licensing authority which issued the badge on payment of rupee one and annas eight. If another badge is issued on representation that the badge has been lost and the badge is subsequently found the other badge shall be surrendered to the authority which issued it.

239. *Certificate issued under the Rules regarding Public Service Motor Vehicles—Validity.*—A conductor's certificate issued under the Rules, regarding Public Service Motor Vehicles in Mysore shall be valid for the purposes of these rules up to the date of expiry noted in such certificate.

240. *Surrender of badge.*—If at any time a conductor's certificate is suspended or cancelled by competent authority or by any Court or ceases to be valid by the efflux of time, the conductor shall

forthwith surrender the badge to the authority by which it was issued.

241. *Custody of badge.*—No driver and no conductor shall lend or transfer the badge prescribed in these rules to any other person. The badge shall be produced for inspection when demanded by a Police Officer.

242. *Finding of badge—Surrender.*—Any person finding a driver's or conductor's badge shall, unless he returns the same to a person whom he knows to be the holder, forthwith surrender it to the authority by which it was issued or to a police officer.

243. *Carriage of persons in goods vehicles.*—No person shall be carried in the cab of a goods vehicle beyond the number for which there is seating accommodation at the rate of eighteen inches measured along the seat, excluding the space reserved for the driver, for each person, and not more than six persons in all in addition to the driver shall be carried in any goods vehicle.

244. *Carriage of persons in goods vehicles.*—No person shall be carried in a goods vehicle upon the goods or otherwise in such a manner that such person is in danger of falling from the vehicle, and in no case shall any person be carried in a goods vehicle in such a manner that any part of his person when he is in a sitting position is at a height exceeding ten feet from the surface upon which the vehicle rests.

245. *The same.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of rule 243 the District Magistrate may, subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, allow a larger number of persons to be carried in a goods vehicle.

246. *The same.*—Nothing contained in rules 243, 244 and 245 shall be deemed to authorize the carriage of any person for hire or reward on any goods vehicle, unless there is in force in respect of the vehicle a permit authorizing the use of the vehicle for such purpose, and save in accordance with the provisions of such permit.

247. *Exemption.*—The provisions of rules 243 to 246 shall not apply in the case of a goods vehicle which is being used for the carriage of troops or police.

248. *Passenger not to sit on right of driver.*—No person may sit nor may any goods be placed on the right of the driver of a transport vehicle.

249. *Stopping place for stage-carriage.*—The District Magistrate may, if no stopping places have been fixed for stage-carriages in accordance with the provisions of any statute, fix such places for such carriages after consultation with such other authority as he may deem desirable. Such stopping places shall be indicated by means of notice boards. The driver of a stage-carriage shall stop it at such stopping places when so required by any person wishing to alight or to enter but he need not stop the carriage for a person wishing to enter it if is already full. Halts for the purpose of setting down or taking up passengers shall be limited to the time reasonably necessary for such purpose. On routes along which stopping places have been

fixed, no driver of a stage-carriage shall stop it at any place other than such stopping place except—

(i) when failure to stop the vehicle would constitute an offence punishable under these rules or under any law for the time being in force ; or

(ii) in the case of a mechanical breakdown.

250. *Starting places and terminii.*—In the case of public service vehicles (other than motor cabs) if starting places and terminii have not been fixed in according with the provisions of any statute the District Magistrate may, after consultation with such other authority as it may deem desirable, fix starting places and terminii between which such vehicle shall be permited to be used within its jurisdiction. A list of such places shall be supplied by such authority to every holder of a permit for such vehicles.

When such places have been fixed, every such vehicle shall start only from such places.

251. *Schedule of timings.*—The Traffic Board may from time to time—

(i) by a general order prescribe a schedule of timings for stage carriages running on through routes ; or

(ii) by a special order prescribe a schedule of timings for each stage-carriage.

252. *Vehicles to run in accordance with schedule.*—When a schedule of timings has been prescribed under rule 251, every stage-carriage on such route shall run in accordance with it, except—

(i) when prevented by accident or other unavoidable cause ; or

(ii) when otherwise authorized in writing by the District Magistrate issuing the permit under instructions from the Board.

253. *Failure to perform service—Report to be made.*—If at any time a stage-carriage is prevented from running in accordance with the schedule prescribed or where no schedule is prescribed, is prevented from performing the service for which a permit has been granted, the holder of the permit shall forthwith report the fact and the reason therefor to the District Magistrate who issued the permit.

254. *Responsibility of permit holder.*—The holder of the permit shall be responsible and punishable for a breach of rule 252 in addition to any other person who may be responsible and punishable for the breach.

255. *Withdrawal of bus from service.*—If the holder of a stage-carriage permit proposes to withdraw the service which the vehicle covered by the permit is providing before the expiry of the permit, he shall, unless prevented by unavoidable circumstances, give at least one month's notice of his intention to the District Magistrate who issued the permit, and shall surrender the permit on the date from which the service is withdrawn. Upon receipt of the notice, the District

Magistrate shall report the matter to the Board along with his opinion for filling up the vacancy.

256. *Check in stations on route register.*—The District Magistrate may by general order direct that every stage-carriage shall stop at such stations on a route as he may prescribe, and thereupon the conductor of every stage carriage shall correctly enter in the register in the prescribed Form kept at each such station the particulars specified therein.

257. *Trip sheet.*—The driver or conductor of every public service vehicle shall maintain trip sheets serially numbered in a bound book in the prescribed Form in English or in Kannada.

258. *Custody of trip sheet.*—The trip sheets shall—

(i) be carried by the conductor or, in case there is no conductor, by the driver, whenever the vehicle is in use;

(ii) be duly filled up from time to time as occasion arises by the conductor or, in case there is no conductor, by the driver; and

(iii) be open to inspection by any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or by any Magistrate or by an Inspector of Motor Vehicles.

259. *Trip Register.*—Every holder of a permit shall in respect of every public service vehicle specified in the permit maintain in English or in Kannada a trip register in the prescribed Form in a bound book of which the pages are serially numbered. The trip register shall be posted daily from the trip sheets maintained under rule 257 and be at all times open to inspection by any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or by any Magistrate or by an Inspector of Motor Vehicles.

260. *Destination board.*—The destination to which the stage-carriage is proceeding or is about to proceed shall be clearly stated in English and in Kannada on boards conspicuously placed on the front and rear of the vehicle.

261. *Painting and illumination of destination board.* The board shall be painted in white letters not less than two inches high on a black ground. It shall be clearly visible and unobstructed by car equipment or otherwise and illuminated by a white light from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

262. *Conductor's responsibility.* The conductor shall be responsible for exhibiting the proper boards and for their illumination.

263. *Permit holder—Change of address—Intimation.*—If the holder of a permit ceases to reside or to have his place of business, as the case may be, at the address set forth in the permit, he shall within fourteen days send the permit to the District Magistrate by whom the permit was issued intimating the new address.

264. *Entry of new address in permit.*—Upon receipt of intimation under rule 263, the District Magistrate shall, after making such enquiries as he deems fit, enter in the permit the new address and

shall intimate the particulars to the District Magistrate of any other district in which the permit is valid.

265. *Alteration to motor vehicle—Report.*—Further to the provisions of section 30 of the Act, the owner of a transport vehicle, or if the owner is not the holder of the permit, the holder of the permit shall, at the same time as the report required by that section is made to the registering authority, forward a copy thereof to the District Magistrate by whom the permit relating to the vehicle was issued.

266. *Varying permit—Providing substitute vehicle or suspension of permit.*—Upon receipt of a report under rule 265, the District Magistrate by whom the permit was issued may if the alteration is such as to contravene any of the provisions or condition of the permit—

(i) vary the permit accordingly; or

(ii) require the permit holder to provide a substitute vehicle within such period as he may specify, and, if the holder fails to comply with such requirement, suspend the permit and report the matter for the information of the Board with his remarks thereon.

267. *Intimation to concerned District Magistrates.*—A District Magistrate varying, or suspending a permit or causing another vehicle to be substituted for a vehicle covered by a permit, shall intimate the particulars to the District Magistrate of any other district in which the permit is valid.

268. *Trailers to public service vehicles.*—No trailer other than the trailing half of an articulated vehicle shall be attached to a public service vehicle.

269. *Persons in trailers.*—No person other than the attendant or attendants required by rule 469 shall be carried on a trailer; provided that nothing contained in this rule shall apply in the case of a trailer which is being used for the carriage of troops or police.

270. *Provisions applicable to trailers.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 271 all the provisions of these rules relating to a private carrier's permit or to a public carrier's permit shall apply to any trailer used for the purpose of a private carrier or a public carrier, as the case may be.

271. *Trailers to goods vehicles.*—No trailer other than the trailing half of an articulated vehicle shall be attached to a goods vehicle unless the permit of the goods vehicle specifically permits the use of such trailer.

272. *Inspection of goods vehicles and their contents.*—(*a*) Any police officer in uniform not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector may at any time when the vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of a goods vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the police officer to make reasonable examination of the contents of the vehicle.

(*b*) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (a), the police officer shall not be entitled to examine the contents of any goods vehicle unless—

(i) the permit in respect of the vehicle contains a provision or condition in respect of the goods which may or which may not be carried on the vehicle;

(ii) the police officer has reason to suppose that the vehicle is being used in contravention of the provisions of the Act or these rules.

273. *Inspection of public service vehicle.*—Any police officer in uniform may at any time when the vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of a public service vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the police officer to make reasonable examination of the number of passengers and other contents of the vehicle so as to satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and these rules and the provisions and conditions of the permit in respect of the vehicle are being complied with.

274. *Inspection by members of Board.*—Any member of the Traffic Board may exercise the powers conferred in rule 273 on a police officer in uniform; and the powers conferred in rule 272 (a) on a police officer in uniform not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

275. *Conviction of permit holders—Intimation by Courts.*—A court convicting the holder of a permit of an offence punishable under the Act or these rules shall communicate particulars of such conviction to the District Magistrate by whom the permit was issued.

276. *Use of stage carriage on more than one route.*—If a person holds stage carriage permits for two or more routes the District Magistrate may in his discretion and subject to such conditions as he thinks fit permit him to use a vehicle in respect of which he holds a valid stage carriage permit on any of such routs, provided that the vehicle shall be used only for the provision of such transport facilities as the owner is authorized to provide in accordance with the terms of the permit which he holds.

CHAPTER V.

CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

277. *General.*—(*a*) No person shall use and no person shall cause or allow to be used or to be in any public place any motor vehicle which does not comply with the rules contained in this chapter, or with any order thereunder made by competent authority.

(*b*) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a motor vehicle which has been damaged in an accident or to a vehicle stopped or impeded owing to shortage of fuel or other temporary defect while at the place at which the accident or defect occurred, or to a vehicle so damaged or defective while being removed to the nearest reasonable place of repair or disposal.

278. *Lamps.*—(*a*) Save as otherwise provided in these rules every motor vehicle while in a public place during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the road at a distance of five hundred feet ahead, shall carry the following lamps (hereinafter referred to as "obligatory front lamps") kept lit and in an efficient condition:—

Front lamp.—

(i) Save in the cases of a motor cycle and an invalid carriage, two lamps showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundered feet;

(ii) in the cases of a motor cycle and an invalid carriage, one lamp showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet and, where the registration marks exhibited at the front of the vehicle is exhibited on both sides of a plate in the manner prescribed in rule 56 so fixed as to illuminate both sides of the plate;

(iii) in the case of a side car attached to a motor cycle, a lamp fixed to the extreme left hand side of the side car showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet, in addition to the lamp required by clause (ii).

(*b*) It shall also carry—

Rear lamp—

(i) one lamp (hereinafter referred to as the "rear lamp") showing to the rear a read light visible from a distance of five hundred feet; and

(ii) a lamp, which may be the rear lamp or some other device, illuminating with a white light the whole of the registration mark exhibited on the rear of the vehicle, so as to render it legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear.

279. *Lamps on vehicles being towed.*—When a motor vehicle is awing another vehicle or vehicles and the distance between such hicles does not exceed five feet it shall not, subject to any other vision of these rules, be necessary for the drawn vehicles to carry igatory lamps or for any save the last drawn vehicle to carry a r lamp or a lamp illuminating the rear registration mark.

280. *Front lamps-power and height to be the same.*—Obligatory t lamps shall be as nearly as possible of the same power and at same height from the ground.

281. *Height from ground.*—No lamp showing a light to the shall be fixed so that the centre of the lamp is more than five from the ground:

Exemption.—Provided that this provision shall not apply to—

(i) the internal lighting of any motor vehicle; or

(ii) any light necessary to illuminate the route board of a public service vehicle; or

(iii) the red light on the vehicle conveying His Highness the Maharaja; and

(iv) the red light on the vehicle conveying His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

282. *Rear lamps—Height from ground.*—The rear lamp shall be fixed either on the centre line of the vehicle or to the right hand side and, at a height of not more than three feet and six inches from the ground.

283. *Lamps on trailer.*—Where a trailer is being drawn by a motor vehicle, other than the drawn part of an articulated vehicle, a lamp of as nearly as possible the same size and power as the rear lamp and showing a red light to the rear shall be fixed to the trailer vertically above or below the rear lamp at a distance of not less than two feet or more than three feet from the rear lamp.

284. *Use of red or white lights—Restrictions.*—No motor vehicle shall show a red light to the front or other than red light to the rear.

Provided that this provision shall not apply to—

(i) the internal lighting of the vehicle, or

(ii) an amber light if displayed by any direction indicator or stop light, or

(iii) the vehicle conveying His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore or His Excellency the Governor of Madras or a vehicle escorting such vehicle.

285. *Front lamps—Deflection of light.*—No lamp showing a light to the front shall be used on any vehicle unless such lamp is so constructed, fitted and maintained that the beam of light emitted therefrom—

(i) is permanently deflected downwards to such an extent that it is at all times incapable of dazzling any person, standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp, and whose eye-level is not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane or;

(ii) can be deflected downwards or both downwards and to the left by the driver in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid; or

(iii) can be extinguished by a device which brings into and leaves in operation lights which are deflected downwards and outwards in such manner as to be incapable of dazzling any person in the circumstances aforesaid.

286. *Exemption.*—Rule 285 shall not apply to any lamp fitted with an electric bulb, if the power of the bulb does not exceed seven watts and the lamp is fitted with frosted glass or other material which has the effect of diffusing the light.

287. *Brakes.*—(*a*) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with two independent and efficient braking systems, or with one efficient braking system having two independent means of operation. In either case the braking system shall be so constructed and maintained that the failure of any single portion of it shall not prevent the brakes on two wheels, or in the case of a vehicle having less than four wheels, on one wheel, from operating effectively to hold such wheels from revolving or to have the same effect in stopping the vehicle as if such wheels were so held.

Explanation.—In the case of a single braking system the two means of operation shall not be deemed to be otherwise than independent solely by reason of the fact that they are connected either directly or indirectly with the same cross shaft.

(*b*) Where in the case of a single braking system, the means of operation are connected either directly or indirectly with the same cross shaft, the brakes applied by one of such means shall act on all the wheels of the vehicle directly and not through the transmission gear.

(*c*) In every motor vehicle the brakes operated by one of the means of operation shall act directly upon the wheels and not through the transmission gear.

(*d*) Except in the case of a motor cycle, the braking system or one of the braking systems of a motor vehicle shall be so constructed and maintained that it can be so set as effectively to prevent two at least, or in the case of a motor vehicle having only three wheels, one at least, of the wheels from revolving when the vehicle is left unattended.

288. *Brakes on locomotives.*—Every locomotive shall have an efficient braking system, the brakes of which act upon all the wheels of the locomotive other than the steering wheels: provided that this provision shall not apply to a locomotive registered in Mysore before the fifth day of September 1945, if the locomotive is propelled by steam and the engine thereof is capable of being reversed.

289. *Distance within which vehicle should stop on application of brakes.*—The braking system operated by one of the means of operation shall be capable of bringing the vehicle to rest when travelling at the speed specified in the table below within the distance therein specified when, at the time of the application of the brakes, the vehicle is travelling over a hard, dry, level road in good condition, with top gear and clutch engaged, or when, in the same conditions, the efficiency of the brakes as determined by a brake-testing meter approved by the Government is not less than 30 per cent when the vehicle is laden and not less than 40 per cent when the vehicle in unladen.

Speed	*Distance in feet to stop from application of brakes.*	
Miles per hour	Vehicles laden	Vehicles unladen
20	45 feet	33·5 feet
15	25 feet	19·0 feet

Explanation.—The term "laden" in this rule means laden with not less than 50 per cent of the legal load.

290. *Movement forward and backward under vehicle's own power.*—Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle shall be capable of moving under its own power either forwards or backwards.

291. *Horn.*—Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a horn or other device available for immediate use by the driver of the vehicle and capable of giving adequate warning of the approach or position of the vehicle.

292. *Prohibition of multi-toned horn.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 293 no motor vehicle shall be fitted with any multitoned horn giving a succession of different notes or with any other device giving an unduly harsh, shrill, loud, or alarming noise.

293. *Use of special sound signals on ambulances, etc.*—The District Magistrate may permit the use of specified types of sound signals on a specified class or classes of vehicles, such as vehicles used as ambulances or for fire fighting or salvage purposes or vehicles used by police officers in the course of their duties. Such devices shall not be of a type ordinarily fitted on other classes of motor vehicles. When such permission has been granted, the District Magistrate may prohibit the use of such devices by other classes of motor vehicles.

294. *Silencer.*—Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a devic (herein referred to as a silencer) which reduces as far as may be reasonable and practicable the noise that would otherwise be made by the escape of exhaust gases from the engine.

295. *Exhaust gas.*—Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed or equipped that the exhaust gases from the engine are not discharged downwards so as to impinge on the road surface.

296. *Mirror.*—Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle shall be fitted with a mirror which is so placed that the driver can have a distinct view of the traffic approaching from the rear.

297. *Dangerous projections.*—No mascot or other similar fitting or device shall be carried by any motor vehicle registered in Mysore on or after the fifth day of September 1945 in any position where it is likely to strike any person with whom the vehicle may collide unless the mascot is unlikely to cause injury to any person by reason of any projection thereon.

298. *Safety glass.*—(*a*) The glass of windscreens or windows facing to the front on the outside of every motor vehicle shall be safety glass.

(*b*) For the purposes of this rule "safety glass" means glass so constructed or treated that if fractured it does not break into fragments capable of causing severe cuts.

(*c*) This rule shall not apply to a motor vehicle registered in Mysore before the fifth day of March 1946.

299. *Glass-arrangement and maintenance of.*—All glass or other transparent material fitted to a motor vehicle shall be maintained in

such condition that it does not obscure the driver's vision of his view to the rear through the prescribed mirror.

300. *Windscreen wiper.*—(*a*) An efficient automatic windscreen wiper shall be fitted to every motor vehicle which is so constructed that the driver cannot by opening the windscreen, or otherwise, obtain an adequate view to the front of the vehicle without looking through the windscreen.

301. *Tyres.*—(*a*) The pneumatic tyres in use on every motor vehicle shall be kept properly inflated and in good and sound condition.

(*b*) A tyre shall be deemed to be not in good and sound condition if—

(i) any of the fabric of the casing is exposed by wear of the tread or by any unvulcanized cut or abrasion of any part; or

(ii) the tyre shows signs of incipient failure by local deformation; or

(iii) it has been patched or repaired by an outside gaiter or patch other than a properly vulcanized repair:

Provided that clause (iii) shall not apply to a temporary repair effected to enable the vehicle to be moved to the nearest reasonable place where the tyre can be repaired or replaced.

302. *Tyres of track laying vehicle.*—No motor vehicle other than a track laying vehicle shall be driven at a speed in excess of six miles per hour unless it is fitted with pneumatic tyres on all wheels.

303. *Tyres of heavy transport vehicles, tractors and locomotives.*—If the tyres of the wheels of a tractor, locomotive or heavy transport vehicle, are neither pneumatic nor made of a soft or elastic material, they shall satisfy the following conditions:—

The tyres of each wheel shall be smooth and shall, where the tyres touch the surface of the road or other base whereon the vehicle moves or rests, be flat:

Provided that the edges of the tyres may be levelled or rounded to the extent of not more than half-an-inch in the case of each edge:

Provided also that if the tyres are constructed of separate plates, the plates may be separated by parallel spaces which shall be disposed throughout the outer surface of the tyres so that nowhere shall the aggregate extent of the space or spaces in the course of a straight line drawn horizontally across the circumference of the wheel exceed one-eighth part of the width of the tyre:

Provided further that the driving wheels shall be cylindrical and smoothsoled or shod with diagonal crossbars of not less than three inches in width nor more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness extending over the full breadth of the tyre and the space intervening between the cross bars shall not exceed three inches.

304. *Diameter of wheel.*—If any wheel of a tractor, locomotive or heavy transport vehicle is fitted with a tyre which is neither

pneumatic nor made of a soft or elastic material, the diameter of the wheel shall be not less than two feet.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these rules "diameter" in relation to a wheel, means the diameter measured between the two opposite points in the outer surface of the tyre which are farthest apart, "width" in relation to the tyre of a wheel, means the distance measured horizontally and in a straight line across the circumference of the wheel and between the two points in the outer surface of the tyre which are farthest apart.

305. *Smoke, vapour, emission of.*—Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed and used that no avoidable smoke, visible vapour, oil or harmful substance is emitted.

306. *Appliance on vehicle using solid fuel.*—Every motor vehicle using solid fuel shall be fitted with an efficient appliance for the purpose of preventing emission of sparks or grit and also with a tray or shield to prevent ashes and cinders from falling on to the road.

307. *Speedometer.*—Every motor vehicle other than an invalid carriage or a vehicle which may not, under the provisions of the Seventh Schedule to the Act, at any time be driven at a rate of speed in excess of six miles per hour, shall be fitted with an instrument (hereinafter referred to as a "speedometer") so constructed and in such a position as at all times readily to indicate to the driver of the vehicle the speed at which the vehicle is travelling.

(*b*) A speedometer shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this rule, if, upon test, it is found to be accurate within 10 per cent above or below the speed specified for the vehicle in the Seventh Schedule to the Act or, if no speed is so specified, then above or below a speed of thirty miles per hour.

308. *Springing.*—Every motor vehicle and every trailer drawn thereby shall be equipped with suitable and sufficient means of springing adequately maintained in good and sound condition between the road wheels and the frame of the vehicle.

309. *Exemption.*—Provided that this rule shall not apply to—

(i) any motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940 if any means of springing with which it is fitted are adequately maintained in good and sound condition;

(ii) any tractor not exceeding ten thousand pounds weight unladen if all the unsprung wheels of the tractor are fitted with pneumatic tyres;

(iii) any land locomotive, land tractor, land implement, agricultural trailer, or any trailer used solely for the haulage of felled trees;

(iv) motor cycles;

(v) vehicles designed for use in works or in private premises and used on a road only in passing from one part of the works or premises to another or to works or premises within a distance of two miles.

309. *Steering.*—The steering mechanism of every vehicle shall be adequately maintained in good and sound condition free from excessive backlash, and where the pins are secured with bolts or pins, the bolts or pins shall be effectively locked.

310. *Overall-width.*—The overall-width of every motor vehicle measured between perpendiculars from the extreme points shall not exceed 7 feet 6 inches.

311. *Overall-length—Vehicle other than trailer.*—The overall-length of every motor vehicle other than a trailer shall not exceed—

(i) in the case of a vehicle having not more than two axles, twenty-seven feet and six inches;

(ii) in the case of a rigid framed vehicle having more than two axles, thirty feet;

(iii) in the case of an articulated vehicle having more than two axles, thirty-three feet.

312. *Articuated Vehicle.*—Rule 311 shall not apply in the case of an articulated vehicle constructed and normally used for the conveyancy of indivisible loads of exceptional strength:

Provided that the length of such vehicle shall in no case exceed 40 feet.

313. *Vehicle with Trailer.*—If a trailer is or trailers are attached to a motor vehicle the total length of the train, including such motor vehicle shall not exceed 40 feet.

314. *Definition.*—In Rule 311 "overall-length" means the length of the vehicle measured between parallel planes passing through the extreme points of the vehicle exclusive of—

(i) any starting handle;

(ii) any hood when down;

(iii) any ladder forming part of a turn-table fire escape fixed to a vehicle;

(iv) any post office letter-box the length of which measures parallel to the axis of the vehicle does not exceed twelve inches.

315. *Overall-height—Single decked vehicle.*—The overall-height of a motor vehicle other than a double-decked motor vehicle measured from the surface on which the motor vehicle rests shall not exceed eleven feet.

316. *Double decked vehicle.*—The overall-height of a double-decked motor vehicle shall not exceed fifteen feet and six inches.

317. *Exemption.*—Rules 315 and 316 shall not apply to fire-escapes tower-wagons and other special-purpose vehicles exempted by the general or special order of the Traffic Board.

318. *Overhang—Tractor and Locomotive.*—The overhang of a tractor or locomotive shall not exceed six feet.

319. *Transport vehicles.*—The overhang of a transpost vehicle with two axles shall not exceed 40 per cent of the wheelbase. The overhang of a transport vehicle with more than two axles shall not

exceed 40 per cent of the distance from a line taken through the centre of the front axle to the first point from which the overhang is to be measured according to Rule 321.

320. *Other vehicles.*—The overhang of a motor vehicle other than a tractor locomotive or transport vehicle shall not exceed 45 per cent of the wheelbase in the case of a vehicle with two axles, and in the case of a vehicle with more than two axles shall not exceed 45 per cent of the distance from a line taken through the centre of the front axle to the first point from which the overhang is to be measured according to Rule 321:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to vehicles registered in Mysore before the fifth day of September 1945.

321. *Definition of overhang.*—For the purposes of these rules "overhang" means the distance between parallel lines drawn through the points specified in paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*) of this definition respectively—

(*a*) The rearmost point of the vehicle exclusive of—

(i) any hood when down;

(ii) any post office letter-box, the length of which measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, does not exceed 12 inches;

(iii) any ladder forming part of a turn-table fire-escape fixed to a vehicle;

(iv) any luggage carrier fitted to a motor vehicle constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects and adapted to carry not more than seven passengers exclusive of the driver.

(*b*) (i) In the case of a motor vehicle having only two axles, one of which is not a steering axle, the centre point of that axle, or

(ii) in the case of a motor vehicle having only three axles where the front axle is the only steering axle, a point 4 inches in rear of the centre of a straight line joining the centre points of the rear and middle axles, or

(iii) in any other case a point situated on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and such that a line drawn from it at right angles to that axis will pass through the centre of the minimum turning circle of the vehicle.

322. *Exemption.*—In the case of a motor vehicle other than a transport vehicle registered in Mysore before the fifth day of September 1945, it shall suffice if the overhang does not exceed 7/24ths of the overall-length of the vehicle.

323. *Turning in a circle.*—Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed as to be capable of turning in either direction in a circle not exceeding in diameter sixty feet in the case of a vehicle the overall-length of which does not exceed twenty-six feet, and sixty-six feet in the case of any other vehicle. For the purposes of this rule such diameter shall be determined by reference to the extreme outer edge of the wheel track at ground level.

324. *Direction indicators and stop-lights.*—For the purposes of the proviso to section 64 of the Act, the signal of an intention to turn to the right or left may be given by a mechanical or electrical direction indicator and, during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, the signal of an intention to stop may be given by an electrical stop light as specified in rules 330 to 332.

325. *Electrical direction indicator.*—Every electrical direction indicator shall, when in operation during the hours specified in rule 324, be in the form of an illuminated sign of amber colour of a minimum illuminated length, of six inches and of a maximum illuminated breadth not exceeding one-fourth of the illuminated length, and the illuminated surface shall be visible both from front and rear of the vehicle.

326. *Mechanical direction indicator.*—Every direction indicator other than an electrically operated one shall be in the form of an arrow not less than six inches in length, presenting a white surface visible from the front and rear of the vehicle.

327. *Position and dimensions.*—A direction indicator intended to intimate a righthanded turn shall be fitted only on the right side and a direction indicator intended to intimate a left-hand turn shall be fitted only on the left side of the vehicle and, except as provided in rule 329 every direction indicator shall be so designed and fitted that—

(i) it is not more than four feet behind the base of the windscreen;

(ii) it is not more than six and a half feet above the level of the ground;

(iii) when in operation—

(1) it temporarily alters the outline of the vehicle to the extent of at least six inches measured horizontally; and

(2) it remains steady;

(iv) the driver of the vehicle when in his driving seat may be readily aware that it is operating correctly:

Provided that clause (i) shall not apply in the case of a pillarless saloon motor car if the direction indicator is not situated behind the widest part of the body.

328. *Pillarless saloon car—Definition.*—For the purpose of these rules a "pillarless saloon motor car" means a motor vehicle which is constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects and is adapted to carry not more than seven persons exclusive of the driver and which has—

(i) an enclosed body with four doors; and

(ii) no vertical dividing pillar between the doors on either side of the vehicle.

329. *Additional direction indicators.*—Additional direction indicators in the form specified in rule 325 may be fitted at the rear of any vehicle provided that—

(i) they are only used co-incidentally with those fitted in accordance with the provisions of rule 327 ; and

(ii) they are visible at a reasonable distance from any point in the rear of the vehicle.

330. *Stop light—position of.*—Every stop-light shall be fitted at the rear of the vehicle and not to the left of the centre thereof and when in operation shall show a red or amber light:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the fitting of a duplicate stop-light on the left side of the vehicle which comes into operation at the same time as the stop-light fitted at the centre or on the right side of the vehicle.

331. *Lights to be diffused.*—Every light shown by a direction indicator or a stop-light shall be diffused by means of frosted glass or other adequate means.

332. *To be capable of being readily operated.*—Every direction indicator and every stop-light shall be such as to be readily operated by the driver of the motor vehicle at all times when sitting in a normal driving position.

333. *Direction indicators necessary in certain cases.*—If in any motor vehicle the seat for the driver is so situated that the driver cannot effectively give the manual signals prescribed in the Tenth Schedule to the Act, the vehicle shall be fitted with a mechanical or electrical direction indicator in the manner specified in these rules.

334. *Wings.*—(*a*) Every motor vehicle except a locomotive, a tractor or a trailer, shall, unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the motor vehicle, be provided with suitable wings;

(*b*) the rear wheels of every trailer except a trailer drawn by a locomotive shall be provided with suitable wings:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any motor chassis upon which a body is not yet built.

335. *Side-car wheel.*—The side-car of every motor cycle shall be attached to the left hand side of the motor cycle. The wheel of the side-car shall not be wholly outside lines drawn at right angles to the motor cycle from the extreme front and rear points of the motor cycle.

336. *Communication with driver.*—Every motor vehicle for the use of passengers in which the driver's seat is separated from any passenger's compartment by a fixed partition, shall be furnished with efficient means to enable the passengers and the conductor, if any, to signal to the driver to stop the vehicle.

Special Rules Applicable to all Public Service Vehicles.

337. *General.*—Every public service vehicle, and all parts hereof including paintwork or varnish, shall be maintained in a clean nd sound condition, and the engine mechanism and all working arts in reliable working order.

338. *Stability—Double-decked vehicles.*—A double-decked public service vehicle shall not be liable to be overturned when loaded with weights of 120 pounds per person placed in the correct relative positions to represent the driver and conductor (if carried) and a full complement of passengers on the upper deck only, if the surface on which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 28 degrees from the horizontal.

339. *Single-decked vehicles.*—A single-decked public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall not be liable to be overturned under any conditions of load, at an allowance of 120 pounds per passenger, *plus* the maximum weight of luggage and goods which the vehicle is permitted to carry, if the surface on which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 35 degrees from the horizontal.

340. *Tests of stability.*—For the purpose of conducting tests of stability of a public service vehicle the height of any stop used to prevent a wheel of the vehicle from slipping sideways shall not be greater than two-thirds of the distance between the surface upon which the vehicle stands before it is tilted, and that part of the rim of that wheel which is then nearest to such surface when the wheel is loaded in accordance with the requirements of rules 338 and 339.

341. *Side overhang.*—In the case of a vehicle used as a stage-carriage, no part of the vehicle other than a direction indicator, when in operation, or a driving mirror shall project laterally more than fourteen inches beyond the centre line of the rear wheels in the case of single-rear wheels or more than six inches beyond the extreme outer edge of the outer tyre in the case of dual-rear wheels.

342. *Seating room.*—In every public service vehicle other than a motor cab there shall be provided for each passenger a reasonably comfortable seating space of not less than fifteen inches square measured on straight lines along and at right angles to the front of each seat, and

(i) when the seats are placed along the vehicle, the backs of the seats on one side shall be at least fifty-four inches distant from the backs of the seats on the other side;

(ii) when the seats are placed across the vehicle and are facing in the same direction there shall be everywhere a clear space of not less than twenty-six inches between the backs of the seats;

(iii) when the seats are placed across the vehicle and are facing each other there shall be a clear space excluding padding and upholstery between the surface of any portion of the seat against

which the back of the passenger is to rest and the surface of th corresponding portion of the seat facing it of a minimum width c three feet eleven inches and a clear space excluding padding an upholstery between the fronts of facing seats of a minimum width c one foot seven inches ; and

(iv) where the seats are placed lengthwise, and facing eac other, the surface of any portion of the seat against which the bac of the passenger is to rest shall be at least fifty-four inches from th surface of the corresponding portion of the seat facing it.

343. *Projection of seats beyond floor space.*—Every stag carriage registered after 31st October 1944 shall have a body of th saloon type :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any stage-carriag registered in Mysore on or before the 1st day of .....

344. *Gangways.*—(*a*) In every compartment of every publi service vehicle the entrance to which compartment is from the fron or rear, there shall be a gangway along the vehicle, and

(i) where seats are placed along the sides of the vehicle the shall be as gangway a clear space of not less than twenty-four inche measured between the fronts of the seats ; and

(ii) where seats are placed across the vehicle there shall be a gangway a clear space of not less than fourteen inches between an part of adjoining seats or their supports.

(*b*) Where the vehicle has seats across the full width of th body with separate doors to each seat, a gangway from front to rea of the vehicle shall not be required.

345. *Limit of seating capacity.*—Subject to the provisions c rule 342 regarding seating accommodation, the number of passenge excluding the driver and conductor that a public service vehicle ma be permitted to carry, shall not exceed the number determined b dividing by one hundred and thirty the difference in pounds betwee the registered laden weight less two hundred and forty pounds an the unladen weight of the vehicle.

346. *Driver's seat to be on right hand side.*—No public servic vehicle shall be driven other than from the right hand side of th vehicle.

347. *Driver's seat space for.*—(*a*) On every public servic vehicle space shall be reserved for the driver's seat such as to allo him to have complete control of the vehicle and in particular—

(i) the part of the seat against which the driver's back rest shall not be less than eleven inches from the nearest point on th steering wheel ;

(ii) the width across the vehicle shall be not less than twenty seven inches and shall extend to the left of the centre of the steerin column in no case less than ten inches and so that a line draw parallel to the axis of the vehicle through the centre of any gear leve brake lever or other device to which the driver has to have freque

ess lies not less than two inches inside the width reserved for the er's seat ; and

(iii) in the case of a public service vehicle other than a motor the space reserved in accordance with clause (ii) shall at the left d end be enclosed with a suitable partition to a height not less n twelve inches above the seat.

(*b*) Arm rests for the driver not more than four inches wide may provided within the space specified in clause (iii)of sub-rule (*a*).

348. *No seat or luggage to be on right.*—No public service icle shall be so constructed that any person may sit or any luggage be carried on the right hand side of the driver.

349. *Driver to have clear vision.*—Every public service vehicle ll be so constructed that, save for the front pillar of the body, the er shall have a clear vision both to the front and through an angle 00 degrees to his right hand side. The front pillar of the body ll be so constructed as to not obstruct the vision of the driver to least possible extent.

350. *Width of doors.*—Every entrance and exit of a public vice vehicle other than a motor cab shall be at least twenty-one hes in width and of sufficient height :

Provided that this provision shall not apply to vehicles of the n type in which the seats are not enclosed by the body of the icle.

351. *Grab rail.*—(*a*) A grab rail shall be fitted to every entrance exit, other than an emergency exit, of a public service vehicle er than a motor cab.

(*b*) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in sore before the fifth day of September 1945.

352. *Steps.*—In every public service vehicle other than a motor , the top of the tread of the lowest step for any entrance or exit, er than an emergency exit, shall not be more than 17 inches or than 10 inches above the ground when the vehicle is empty. steps shall be fitted with non-slip treads. Fixed steps shall not ess than 9 inches wide and shall in no case project laterally ond the body of the vehicle unless they are so protected that are not liable to injure pedestrians.

353. *Steps in double-decked vehicle.*—In the case of a double-ted vehicle—

(i) the risers of all steps leading from the lower to the upper shall be closed, and no unguarded aperture shall be left at the landing board ;

(ii) all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be d with non-slip treads ;

(iii) the horizontal distance from the nearest point of ths of the top step to the vertical line passing through the neareet of the seat opposite to the top tread of the staircase, excluding rab rail which does not project more than 3 inches from the of the seat, shall not be less than 26 inches ;

(iv) the outer stringer of an outside staircase shall be so constructed, or a band shall be so placed, as to act as a screen to persons ascending or descending, and the height of the outer guard rail shall not be less than 3 feet and 3 inches above the front of the tread of each step.

354. *Exemption.*—Rules 352 and 353 shall not apply to a vehicle registered in Mysore before the fifth day of September 1945.

355. *Cushions.*—Where the seats of a public service vehicle are provided with cushions, the cushions shall be covered with suitable material capable of being kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

356. *Head-room.*—(*a*) The internal height or head-room of every single-decked public service vehicle with a permanent top, other than a motor cab, shall be measured along the centre of the vehicle from the top of the floor boards or battens to the underside of the roof supports, and shall be not less than four feet and six inches and not more than six feet:

Provided that the Traffic Board may specify the measurements, within the above limits, to which public service vehicles or particular types of public service vehicle shall conform, either generally or in specific areas.

(*b*) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in India before the fifth day of September 1945.

357. *Body dimensions and guard rails.*—(*a*) Every public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be so constructed that—

(i) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with an enclosed body,—

(1) the height of the body sides from the floor or the height to the sills of the windows, as the case may be, shall not be less than 2 feet and 4 inches;

(2) if the bottom of any open window or other opening is less than 18 inches above the seat provision shall be made by means of guard rails or otherwise to prevent passengers putting their arms out;

(ii) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with open sides, guard rails shall be provided along the right hand side of the vehicle to prevent any person other than the driver from mounting or alighting from the vehicle on that side;

(iii) in the case of a double-decked vehicle with an uncovered top deck, the top deck shall be provided with side and end rails the top of which shall be at least 3 feet above the deck boards or battens at the sides and 18 inches above the highest part of any seat, and the top of the front and back rails shall be at least 3 feet and 3 inches above the deck boards or battens and shall follow the camber of the deck.

(*b*) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in Mysore before the fifth day of September 1945.

358. For the purposes of rule 357 the seat-back shall not be deemed to be a part of the seat.

359. *Overall length.*—The overall length of a public service vehicle shall not exceed twenty-six feet.

360. *Protection of passengers from weather.*—Every public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be constructed with a fixed and water-tight roof and every motor cab shall be either constructed with a fixed and water-tight roof or equipped with a water-tight hood that may be raised or lowered as required.

361. *The same.*—Every public service vehicle shall have suitable windows, venetians or screens capable at all times of protecting the passengers from the weather without preventing adequate ventilation of the vehicle. When the screens are made of fabric they should be capable of being fastened securely to the vehicle.

362. *Protection of luggage on stage carriages.*—On or after the fifth day of September 1945, luggage carried on the outside of a stage carriage shall be protected in wet weather by a suitable water-proof covering. The covering shall be securely fastened so as to prevent flapping.

363. *Internal lighting.*—(*a*) Every public service vehicle, other than a motor cab, shall be furnished with one or more electric lights adequate to give reasonable illumination throughout the passenger's compartment or compartments but of such power or so screened as not to impair the forward vision of the driver.

(*b*) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in Mysore before the fifth day of September 1945.

364. *Body construction.*—The body of every public service vehicle shall be soundly constructed to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate and shall be securely fastened to the frame of the vehicle.

365. *Fuel tank.*—After the fifth day of September 1945 no fuel tank shall be placed in any public service vehicle under any part of any gangway which is within two feet of any entrance or exit of a single-decked vehicle or the lower deck of a double-decked vehicle.

366. *The same.*—On and after the fifth day of September 1945, the fuel tank of every public service vehicle shall be so placed that no overflow therefrom shall fall upon any woodwork or accumulate on any part of the vehicle.

367. *Carburettor.*—In every public service vehicle any carburettor and apparatus associated therewith shall be so placed and shielded that no fuel leaking therefrom shall fall upon any part or fitting that is capable of igniting it or into any receptacle where it might accumulate.

368. *Exhaust pipe.*—The exhaust pipe of every public service vehicle shall be so fitted or shielded that no inflammable material can be thrown upon it from any other part of the vehicle and that it is not likely to cause a fire through proximity to any inflammable material on the vehicle.

369. *Electric wires.*—All electric wires or leads shall be adequately insulated.

370. *Fire extinguishers.*—With the previous sanction of the Government the Traffic Board may as a condition precedent to the grant of permits require all public service vehicles in any specified area to be equipped with a fire extinguishing apparatus of a type specified by it and may require that such fire extinguishing apparatus shall be inspected at such periods and by such persons as it may specify.

371. *The same.*—With the previous sanction of the Traffic Board the District Magistrate may as a condition precedent to the grant of a permit require any public service vehicle or any class of public service vehicles to be equipped with a fire extinguishing apparatus of a type specified by it and may require that such fire extinguishing apparatus shall be inspected at such periods and by such persons as it may specify.

372. *First Aid Boxes.*—Every stage carriage, goods vehicle and motor cab should be equipped with a First Aid box containing essential requirements as approved by the Traffic Board and it shall be kept in a prominent and easily accessible place in the stage carriage, goods vehicle and motor cab.

373. The First Aid box in every stage carriage, goods vehicle and motor cab should be sent to the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory once in every year by the owners for being overhauled and replenished at their own cost at such time as may be directed by the District Magistrate of the District. Whilst the boxes are being sent for being overhauled, relief boxes would be lent to the owners by the District Magistrates, out of the stock kept by them. These will have to be returned on return of their own boxes. The boxes should always be kept completely equipped and if at any time, any of the contents are used up, they must be replaced immediately.

374. It should be one of the duties of the Inspectors of motor vehicles to see that the boxes are carried in every stage carriage, goods vehicle and motor cab in such a manner that they can be easily opened in an emergency and that they always contain all the required articles.

375. *Locking of nuts.*—All moving parts of every public service vehicle and all parts subject to severe vibration connected by bolts or studs and nuts shall be fastended by some efficient device so as to prevent them working or becoming loose.

376. *Floor boards.*—(*a*) The floor boards of every public service vehicle shall be so fitted as to exclude as far as possible draughts and dust.

(*b*) The floor boards shall not be pierced save for the purpose of drainage.

377. *Spare wheel.*—(*a*) Save as otherwise specified by the Traffic Board in respect of city areas, every public service vehicle shall at all times be equipped with at least one spare wheel or rim

fitted with a pneumatic tyre ready inflated, and mounted in such a way that it can be readily dismounted.

(*b*) Sub-rule (*a*) shall not apply to a public service vehicle during the completion of any journey during which it has been necessary to bring the spare wheel or rim and tyre into use.

378. *Tools.*—Every public service vehicle shall at all times be furnished with an efficient jack and other tools necessary to change a wheel or rim and tyre and with the equipment necessary to repair a puncture.

379. *Prohibition of painting or marking in certain manner.*—No advertising device, figure or writing shall be exhibited on any public service vehicle save as may be specified by the District Magistrate by general or specific order.

380. A public service vehicle when regularly used for carrying Government Mail by, or under a contract with, the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, may exhibit in a conspicuous place upon a plate or a plain surface of the motor vehicle the words "Royal Mail" in red colour on a white ground, each letter being not less than six inches in height and of a uniform thickness of three-quarters of an inch.

381. Save as provided in rule 380 no motor vehicle shall display any sign or inscription which includes the word "Mail".

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS VEHICLES.

382. *Body and loading platform.*—Every goods vehicle including a trailer shall be equipped with a strong platform or body so constructed as to be capable of carrying the load for which it is used without danger to other road users and such that the load can be securely packed within or fastened to the body or platform.

383. *Driver's Seat.*—Rules 346 to 367 and 349, relating to the driver's seat shall apply to every goods vehicle other than a delivery van.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO TRAILERS.

384. *Overall length*—(*a*) The overall length of a trailer (excluding any draw-bar) shall not exceed 22 feet.

(*b*) This rule shall not apply to--

Exemption.—(i) a trailer constructed and normally used for the conveyance of indivisible loads of abnormal length,

(ii) any agricultural or road making implement,

(iii) the trailing part of an articulated vehicle,

(iv) to any incompletely assembled or otherwise disabled motor vehicle.

385. *Brakes.*—(*a*) Save as provided in rule 386, every trailer fitted with pneumatic tyres which has a registered laden weight exceeding 1,100 pounds and every trailer not fitted with pneumatic tyres which

has an unladen weight exceeding 225 pounds shall have an efficient braking system, the brakes of which are capable of being applied—

(i) to at least all the wheels of one axle in the case of a trailer having not more than two axles, or

(ii) to all the wheels of two axles in other cases :

Provided that, in the case of a trailer registered in India after the fifth day of September 1945, the brakes shall be capable of being applied to not less than half the wheels of the trailer.

(*b*) The braking system shall be so constructed that—

(i) the brakes can be applied either by the driver of the drawing vehicle or by some other person on such vehicle or the trailer :

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of a trailer not exceeding 2,240 pounds in weight unladen or the case of a trailer not constructed or adapted to carry any load, other than plant or other special appliance or apparatus which is a permanent or essentially permanent fixture and not exceeding 4,480 pounds in total weight, if in either case the brakes of the trailer automatically come into operation on the overrun of the trailer ;

and

(ii) the brakes are capable of being set so as effectually to prevent two at least of the wheels from revolving when the trailer, whether it is atached to the drawing vehicle or not, is not being drawn.

386. *Exemption.*—Rule 385 shall not apply to—

(i) any land implement drawn by a motor vehicle ;

(ii) any trailer designed for use and used by a local authority for street cleansing which does not carry any load other than its necessary gear and equipment ; and

(iii) any disabled vehicle which is being drawn by a motor vehicle in consequence of the disablement.

387. *Brakes on trailers to be independent of rotation of engine of drawing vehicle.*—In the case of trailers registered in Mysore after the fifth day of September 1945, the braking system shall be so constructed that it is not dependent upon rotation of the engine of the drawing vehicle.

388. *Exemption of road plant.*—Nothing in rules 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 334, 385, 386 and 387 shall apply to road rollers and other machines specially constructed or adapted to the construction or maintenance of roads which are the property of the Government of India or any provincial Government or the Government of Mysore or of any local authority.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO MOTOR CABS.

389. *Taxi-meter.*—(*a*) Every motor cab, except when exempted in this regard by the Traffic Board, shall be fitted with a taxi-meter which shall be fixed to and operated from a non-driving wheel.

(*b*) The vehicle shall not ply for hire unless the taxi-meter bears the seal of the District Magistrate to indicate that the taxi-meter has been tested and is in working order. The seal shall be kept intact.

(*c*) The owner, driver, attendant of the vehicle or other person who breaks or tampers in any way with the seal, or who, with intent to deceive, tampers with the taxi-meter or the driving mechanism thereof, shall be deemed to have committed a breach of this rule.

390. *Inspection.*—The taxi-meter shall, whether for the first time or after repair or adjustment, be submitted to the District Magistrate or any such officer as he may from time to time depute in this behalf for examination and test. When it is produced for inspection, it shall bear the necessary holes for wires and be provided with the wires for the lead seals to be fixed to it.

391. *Taxi Meter-test.*—The taxi-meter shall be subjected to a practical road test of five miles for each of the distance scales and a time test for detention charges for not less than half an hour.

If it passes the test it shall be sealed in such a manner that it cannot be opened or adjusted without removing the seals.

392. *"For Hire" indicator.*—Every taxi-meter shall be fitted with an indicator or handle in the form of a flag, on which shall be printed the words "For hire". The taxi-meter shall be so constructed that when the flag is horizontal the taxi-meter shall be out of action. Such indicator shall be so placed as to be clearly visible to any person outside of and in front of the vehicle and to the hirer when inside.

The horizontal position of the flag shall indicate that the vehicle is available for hire and no driver shall then without reasonable excuse refuse to accept a fare.

393. *Setting of taxi-meter in motion.*—The driver of every motor cab provided with a taxi-meter shall, as soon as he is hired and no sooner, set the taxi-meter in motion, and upon the termination of the hiring shall immediately stop the same:

Provided that if a mator-cab is called from a garage or stand to take up a passenger at any place less than five hundred yards from the garage or stand, the taxi-meter shall not be set in motion until the motor cab shall arrive at such place and be ready to take up the passenger;

Provided also that in the event of a motor cab, whilst hired, being unable to proceed on account of any failure of the tyre or the mechanism, the driver shall at once stop the mechanism of the taxi-meter and shall not re-start the same until such time as the defect is remedied.

394. *Means of communication between passengers and driver.*—Every motor cab in which there is a partition between the driver and the passengers shall be provided with a means of communication between the passengers and the driver.

395. *"For hire" to be painted.*—The owner of a motor cab plying outside the cities of Bangalore and Mysore shall cause to be painted in a conspicuous part of the vehicle the words "For hire" in English and in Kannada.

396. *Lighting of taxi-meter.*—Every motor cab fitted with at tax-meter, shall have a light so fitted as to illuminate the taxi-meter. The taxi-meter shall be so illuminated when the vehicle is in use in a public place during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

SPECIAL RULE APPLICABLE TO STEAM-DRIVEN VEHICLES.

397. *Provision of chain in steam-driven vehicles.*—Every steam-driven motor vehicle with rubber tyres shall have attached to its frame a chain hanging loose or other contrivance whereby electric contact is made between the body of the vehicle and the earth.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO GAS PRODUCERS INSTALLED IN MOTOR VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CARS OR MOTOR CABS.

398. *Definition.*—For the purposes of rules 399 to 420 the term "producer" means the whole of the equipment necessary for the generation of producer gas and its utilization in the engine of a motor vehicle other than a motor car or motor cab.

399. *Regulation of use of producers.*—(*a*) Every producer fitted to a motor vehicle other than a motor car or motor cab on or after the 15th October 1941 shall be of a model approved by the Traffic Board and made by a manufacturer approved by the Board. Every such producer shall exhibit in a conspicuous place on the generator a plate showing, in addition to the manufacturer's name and serial number, the mark assigned to the model by the Board or such other authority as the Board may specify.

(*b*) Every manufacturer seeking approval for a producer model shall submit in duplicate to the Traffic Board specifications and drawings (which should be blue prints or photostat copies) of the model he proposes to manufacture, together with a copy of the instructions for operating the producer. The thickness of the metal sheets used in the construction of the various parts of the producer shall be stated in the specifications. He shall also give an undertaking in writing to submit a producer of that model to a laboratory test and also to produce a bus or lorry fitted with a producer of that model at such time and place and for such tests including a road test of not less than fifty miles continuous run as may be determined by the Traffic Board or by such officer as the Board may depute in this behalf. No modification shall be made in an approved model except

with the approval of the Traffic Board. Such authority may subject the model as modified to such test as it thinks necessary before approving the modification.

(c) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (b), the Traffic Board may declare as approved, any model of producer approved by any competent authority in British India if such authority has prescribed specifications for producers similar to those laid down in these rules.

400. *Specifications—General.*—No producer model shall be approved unless it satisfies the provisions of these rules, and every producer fitted on or after the 15th October 1941, shall be fitted in accordance with these rules.

401. *Metal parts used in the construction.*—(a) All metal parts used in the construction of the producer, except those that may be expressly excluded by the manufacturer in his guarantee, shall be suited to the load of the vehicle in which it may be installed and the temperature, chemical and other conditions under which it may be used and shall be such as will last under reasonable conditions of operation and maintenance, for not less than two years.

The manufacturer shall furnish to the Traffic Board or such other officer as the Board may specify a statement of those metal parts that are not calculated to withstand two years fair wear and tear.

(b) The thickness of mild steel sheets used for the generator shall be not less than 16 gauge (0·065 inch). The thickness for the hot portions of the gas pipe lines, cooler and the filter casings shall be not less than 18 gauge (0·049 inch). The thickness of the portion of the gas pipe line after the filters shall be not less than 20 gauge (0·035 inch). The thickness of sheet for cooling water tanks shall be not less than 20 gauge (0·035 inch).

402. *Design—General.*—The producer shall be of simple design and construction shall be capable of being installed in a vehicle in such manner as—

(i) not to interfere with the steering and road safety of the vehicle, or with the driver's range of vision including his views to the rear through the driving mirror or with any signals or signalling devices required under the provisions of the Act and these rules; and

(ii) not undully to impair the payload space and the weight distribution of the vehicle.

403. *Weight.*—(a) The weight of the producer shall be a minimum having regard to the requirements of strength, rigidity, resistance to high temperature and corrosion, and to the type of vehicle to which it is to be fitted.

(b) *Hopper capacity.*—The effective capacity of the fuel hopper shall give the vehicle an operating distance of not less than 50 miles without re-charging.

404. *Accessibility.*—The producer shall be designed with a view to accessibility and ease of maintenance, cleaning, charging and ash removal. Provision for drainage shall be made where necessary.

405. *Fitting.*—All installations connected with the producer shall be securely fixed. The installations shall not form a single inflexible unit but shall be connected with flexible couplings at appropriate points to relieve intermediate stresses. No rubber hose shall ordinarily be used as a flexible connection between the generator and the cooler.

406. *Safety.*—(*a*) The manufacturer shall take precautions in the manufacture of the producers to ensure safety with special regard to risk from fire, gas poison and blow back of hot charcoal.

(*b*) All equipment and piping shall be free from gas or air leaks. A suitable valve of flame trap shall be fitted to the air inlet of all types of generator to prevent danger from blow back.

Covers of the furnace and gas filters and cocks and packings shall be air-tight. If a generator vent pipe is fitted, the pipe shall be connected directly to the furnace or shall branch from a pipe as near as possible to the furnace. If an escape funnel is provided for use during the air-blowing operation, the pipe shall exhaust above the roof level.

(*c*) Exposed surfaces at high temperatures shall be screened against accidental contact.

(*d*) The compartment containing the generator shall be lined with asbestos or other heat-resisting material not less than 1/4 inch thick. The joints in the heat-resisting material shall be overlapped, not less than one-and-a-half inches or butted with a covering butt-strap one-and-a-half inches wide and a quarter inch thick. Where the generator is not recessed, the heat-resisting material shall be provided on the rear side for a distance of not less than six inches on either side of the generator.

(*e*) In the instructions issued by manufacturers to purchasers of producers regarding the issue of the producer, instructions shall be included to the effect that garages and buildings in which producer gas vehicles may be housed shall have permanent ventilation in addition to doors and windows that may be opened.

407. *Capacity of Cleaners.*—The generator and the cleaning system shall be so designed that they will operate for not less than 50 miles without requiring attention or cleaning.

408. *Piping.*—All piping shall be of substantial and gas tight construction and provided with such joints as are necessary for the effective maintenance and repair of the vehicle. Every joint or weld shall be strong.

409. *Painting.*—All parts of a producer except those exposed to high temperatures shall be suitably painted, and parts exposed to high temperatures shall be painted with a satisfactory heat-resisting paint.

410. *Lay-out*—The whole of the producer shall be installed either outside or underneath the body of a vehicle. If the construction of the body of the vehicle is such that some part of the producer should be inside the body of the vehicle such part shall be covered so as to prevent any ill-effect from gas leakage or inconvenience due to excessive heat.

411. *Location of the Generator.*—In the case of stage-carriage, the generator of the producer shall be located at the rear in such a position as to cause as little interference as possible with the weight distribution. In the case of a goods vehicle, the generator of the producer may be located either at the rear, as prescribed for stage-carriages or at the front. If the generator is located at the front, it shall be fitted behind the driver's cab in such a position as not to interfere with visibility or signalling:

Provided that in the case of any special purpose goods vehicle, the Traffic Board may, subject to the provision of adequate means of egress for the driver (such as a hinged canvass tilt, or overhead flap opening), specify that the generator may be placed in level with the driver's seat.

412. *Location of the Generator.*—The generator shall be kept away from any part of the body by at least two inches.

413. *Location of the Fuel Tank.*—If the generator of the producer is fitted at the front of the vehicle—

(i) the main fuel tank shall be located as far removed from the generator as practicable; if the tank is located inside the body of the vehicle, it shall be effectively insulated; and

(ii) the fitting spout and any other opening shall be located on the opposite side of the vehicle to the generator and not less than four feet away from the generator;

(iii) where an auxiliary fuel tank with gravity feed is fitted, the capacity of such tank shall not exceed one gallon and it shall be located in the front portion of the vehicle as far away from the generator as practicable.

414. *Dimensions.*—The over-all dimensions of the vehicle, with the producer installed, shall not exceed those permitted under these rules.

415. *Cleaners—Installation.*—Cleaners using solid filter materials shall be installed on the vehicle in such a manner as to allow efficient and convenient packing of the filter material.

416. *Clearance.*—The road clearance at the bottom of the furnace shall be not less than 12 inches when the vehicle is unladen with the hopper full.

417. *Performance—Starting Test.*—The vehicle shall be capable of moving on gas alone in not more than 15 minutes from the commencement of the starting process. For the purposes of test, the engine and the producer shall be cold at the beginning of the process.

Speed.—The vehicle shall be capable of maintaining the following speed, when running on gas alone, on level roads:—

(i) Stage carraige—loaded—25 miles per hour.

(ii) Goods vehicle not being a heavy transport vehicle—loaded —22 miles per hour.

418. *Inspection.*—When a vehicle which has already been registered is fitted with a producer, it shall invariably be inspected and tested before the alteration is recorded in the certificate of registration under section 30 of the Act.

419. *Petrol—carrying.*—No driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle to which a producer is fitted shall—

(*a*) at any time when there is fire in the generator, pour petrol or cause or allow petrol to be poured into the petrol tank; or

(*b*) carry or cause or allow to be carried in the vehicle (save in the regular petrol tank thereof) any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance.

420. *General Provision.*—All producers, including those fitted to vehicles before the 15th October 1941, shall be of such construction and so fitted as to provide adequate protection against danger of damage or injury arising from fire, gas poisoning or contact with exposed surface at high temperature.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO PRODUCERS FITTED TO MOTOR CARS OR CABS.

421. *Definition.*—For the purposes of rules 422 and 423 the term "producer" means the whole of the equipment necessary for the generation of producer gas and its utilization in the engine of a motor car or a motor cab.

422. *Safety Rules.*—(1) (*a*) *Generator—Location.*—The generator shall be located outside in the rear or inside the luggage compartment.

(*b*) *Partition between Generator and Vehicle.*—The compartment containing the generator shall be lined with asbestos or other heat resisting material not less than 1/4″ thick. If the generator is fitted outside in the rear, a suitable partition of asbestos or other heat resisting material not less than 1/8″ thick shall be provided and this partition shall be placed—

(i) between any hot part of the generator and any painted surface within one foot of it, and

(ii) between the petrol tank and any part of the generator within one foot of it.

(*c*) The generator shall be kept away from any part of the body by at least two inches.

(*d*) *Exposed Surface.*—Exposed surfaces at high temperatures shall be screened against accidental contact.

(*e*) *Main Petrol Tank—Use of.*—The main petrol tank shall not be used unless the filling spout is on the opposite side from the air inlet opening of generator.

(*f*) *Road Clearance.*—The road clearance at the bottom of the furnace shall not be less than 9 inches when the vehicle is unladen with the hopper full.

(*g*) *General Provision.*—The producer shall be of such construction and so fitted as to provide adequate protection against fire, gas poisoning or contact with exposed surface at high temperature.

(2) *Vehicles—Inspection of.*—When a motor cab which has already been registered is fitted with a producer, it shall invariably be inspected and tested before the alteration is recorded in the certificate of registration under section 30 of the Act.

423. (1) *Producers for Motor Car or Motor Cabs—Approved List of Models,*—The Traffic Board shall maintain an approved list of producers suitable for fitment to motor cars and motor cabs. The list shall be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. No person shall, however, be precluded from fitting to a motor car or motor cab any producer not included in the said list.

(2) *Requirements for approval.*—The Traffic Board shall not approve any model of producer for motor cars or motor cabs unless it satisfies the following requirements :—

(*a*) *Steel sheets—thickness.*—The thickness of the mild steel sheets used for the generator should be not less than 16 gauge. The thickness for hot portions of the gas pipe lines, cooler and the filter casings should be not less than 18 gauge. The thickness of the portion of the gas pipe line after filters should be not less than 20 gauge.

(*b*) *Hopper capacity.*—The effective capacity of the fuel hopper should give the vehicle on which it is designed to be fitted an operating distance of not less than 40 miles without re-charging.

(*c*) *Generator—Operating distance.*—The generator and the cleaning system should be so designed that they will operate for not less than forty miles without requiring attention or cleaning.

(*d*) *Producer to ensure safety.*—The design of the producer should ensure safety with regard to risk from fire, gas poisoning and blow back of hot charcoal.

(*e*) *Cleaners—Installation.*—Cleaners using solid filter material should be installed on the vehicle in such a manner as to allow efficient and convenient packing of the filter material.

(*f*) *Performance—Starting test.*—The producer shall be capable of moving the vehicle on which it is designed to be fitted on gas alone, in not more than 15 minutes from the commencement of the starting process.

(*g*) *Speed when running on gas alone.*—The producer should be capable of maintaining the vehicle on which it is designed to be fitted, on gas alone, at a speed of 30 miles per hour when running on level roads.

(*h*) *Dust content.*—The dust content as tested in the laboratory of the Engineering College, Bangalore, should not exceed ·01 grams per cubic metre of gas and the maximum drop of pressure in the producer during that test should not exceed 4 inches of mercury.

EXEMPTIONS.

424. *Exemption of military vehicles.*—The provisions of the rule specified in the first column of the table below shall not, to the extent specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof, apply to or in relation to any military motor vehicle registered under Section 39 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Rule No.	*Extent not applicable.*
	Clause (i) of sub-rule (*b*)
278, 283, 284, 307, 308, 310, 315, 316, 317, 384, 385, 386 & 387.	The whole.

425. *Exemption by Government.*—The Government may by notification in the *Mysore Gazette* exempt to such extent as may be specified in the notification any motor vehicle or class of motor vehicles from all or any of the provisions of the rules framed under Chapter V of the Act.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC.

426. *Weighing of vehicles.*—Police Officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector and Inspectors of Motor Vehicles are authorized to require the weighing of goods vehicles and trailers.

427. *Maximum weight of goods vehicles.*—No Goods Vehicle, the weight of which including the maximum load permissible under the manufacturers specifications, transmitted to the surface of the road, or other base whereon the motor vehicle moves or rests, exceeds six tons, shall be permitted to ply on any road in Mysore State :

Provided that exemption from the operation of this rule may be granted by the Traffic Board in respect of any vehicle whose weight exceeds six tons, subject to such conditions as it may impose, on the application of the owner of the vehicle giving the following particulars :—

Particulars of vehicle, the maximum laden weight and axle weight of each axle; the number of such vehicles and the roads on which the applicant intends running such vehicle or vehicles.

428. *Powers of District Magistrate to restrict speeds, weights, etc.*—The District Magistrate shall have the power subject to the control of the Traffic Board —

(i) to impose speed limits ;

(ii) to impose limits on the laden weight or axle weight or dimensions of motor vehicles, and to prohibit or restrict the use of motor vehicles generally or of a particular class or of trailers in a specified area or in respect of any road, provided that no such limits or restrictions shall be imposed without the specific concurrence of the Traffic Board; and

(iii) to designate any road as a main road.

429. *Authorities empowered to erect traffic signs.*—Subject to the provisions of rule 430, the District Magistrate subject to the general instructions of the Traffic Board shall be the authority authorized to cause or permit traffic signs to be placed or erected in any public place for the purpose of regulating motor vehicle traffic.

430. *The same.*— Any authority which is empowered under any law for the time being in force in Mysore, to specify the maximum safe load for a bridge or culvert or to close a public road or street may for the purpose of exercising the said power erect the appropriate traffic signs.

431. *Weighing of vehicles believed to be used in contravention of restrictions.*—Any officer referred to in rule 426 may, if he has reason to believe that a goods vehicle is being used in contravention of any laden weight restriction imposed by competent authority, require the driver to convey the vehicle to a weighing device, if any, within a distance of one mile from any point on the forward route, or within a distance of five miles from the destination of the vehicle, for weighing; and if on weighing the vehicle is found to contravene such restriction, he may, by order in writing, direct the driver to convey the vehicle to a suitable place to be specified in the notice, where facilities exist for the storage of goods and not to remove the vehicle from that place until the laden weight or axle weight has been reduced so that it complies with such restriction.

432. *Officers empowered to demand production of registration certificate.*—Magistrates, Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and Police officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector are authorized to demand the production of the certificate of registration of any vehicle and where the vehicle is a transport vehicle, the certificate of fitness.

433. *Officers empowered to demand information.*—Police officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector are authorized to demand from the owner of a motor vehicle the driver of which is accused of any offence under the Act all information regarding the name and address of and the license held by the driver which is in his possession or could by reasonable diligence be ascertained by him.

434. *Officers empowered to inspect vehicles involved in accident.*—Magistrates, Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and Police officers not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector are authorized to inspect any motor vehicle involved in an accident and for that purpose to enter at any reasonable time any premises where the vehicle may be and to remove the vehicle for examination.

435. *Signalling device.*—The signalling device with which a motor vehicle with a left hand steering control is required to be equipped shall be a direction indicator as prescribed in rules 325, 326, 327, 329, 331 and 332 and shall be fitted to both sides of the vehicle.

436. *Vehicles abandoned on the road—Removal and custody.*—If any motor vehicle is allowed in any place other than a duly appointed parking place in a way as to cause obstruction to traffic or danger to any person, any police officer may —

(i) forthwith cause the vehicle to be moved under its own power or otherwise to the nearest place where the vehicle will not cause undue obstruction or danger;

(ii) unless it is moved to a position where it will not cause obstruction or danger take all reasonable precautions to indicate the presence of the vehicle; and

(iii) if the vehicle has been stationery in one place for a continuous period of 24 hours and adequate steps have not been taken for its repair or removal by the owner or his representative, remove the vehicle and its contents to a place of safe custody.

437. *Vehicles abandoned on the road after an air raid.—Removal and custody.*—If after the "Raiders passed" signal has been sounded after an air raid, a motor vehicle remains in any public place without a driver or other person in charge, and a police officer has reason to believe either that the driver or other person in charge has been killed or wounded during the air raid, or that the vehicle is in danger of being damaged by pilferers or otherwise by reason of the absence of the driver or other person in charge, the police officer may take charge of the vehicle and for that purpose he may remove the vehicle or cause it to be removed, under its own power or otherwise, to any place of safe custody.

438. *Vehicles in parking place—Removal.*—If a motor vehicle has been stationary in a duly appointed parking place for a period exceeding that specified by competent authority in respect of the said place, or if no such period has been specified, for a period exceeding six hours, any police officer may remove the vehicle to a place of safe custody.

439. *Payment for removal.*—Notwithstanding any fine or penalty which may be imposed upon any person upon conviction for the contravention of the provisions of section 66 of the Act or of any regulations made by a competent authority in relation to the use of duly appointed parking places, the owner of the motor vehicle or his heirs or assigns shall be liable to make good any expense incurred by any police officer in connection with the moving, lighting, watching or removal of a vehicle or its contents in accordance with rules 436 and 438, and any police officer or any person into whose custody the vehicle has been entrusted by any police officer, shall be entitled to detain the vehicle until he has received payment accordingly and

shall, upon receiving such payment, give a receipt to the person making the payment.

440. *Weighing devices—use and installation of.*—A weighing device for the purpose of section 58 of the Act may be—

(i) a weigh-bridge installed and maintained at any place by or under the orders of the Government or a local authority;

(ii) a weigh-bridge installed and maintained by any person and certified by the registering authority to be a weighing device for the purpose of the Act and these rules; or

(iii) a portable wheel-weigher of any kind approved by the Government.

441. *Weighing of vehicles—Driver to manipulate vehicle.*—The driver of any goods vehicle shall upon demand by a competent authority so drive and manipulate the vehicle as to place it or any wheel or wheels thereof, as the case may be, upon any weigh-bridge or wheel-weigher in such a manner that the weight of the vehicle or the weight transmitted by any wheel or wheels may be exhibited by the weigh-bridge or wheel-weigher.

442. *Action on failure of driver to manipulate.*—If the driver of a motor vehicle fails within a reasonable time to comply with a requisition under rule 441 a person authorized under section 58 of the Act or under rule 426 may cause any person, being the holder of a license authorizing him to drive the vehicle, so to drive and manipulate the vehicle.

443. *Statement of Weight.*—On weighing a vehicle in accordance with section 58 of the Act and these rules, the person who has required the weighing or the person in charge of the weighing device shall deliver to the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle a statement in writing of the weight of the vehicle and of any axel, of which the weight is separately determined.

444. *Ghaut roads.—Restriction on driving with gear disengaged.*—On any ghaut road and elsewhere on any hill, marked by traffic sign No. 10 of Part B of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, no person shall drive a transport vehicle with the engine free, that is to say, with the gear lever in neutral, the clutch lever depressed or with any free wheel or other device in operation which frees the engine from the driving wheels and prevents the engine from acting as a brake when the vehicle is travelling down an incline.

Explanation.—"Ghaut road" means a road notified as such by the District Magistrate of the District in which it lies by means of notice boards erected at each end of such road.

445. *Prohibition of mounting or dismounting when vehicle is in motion.*—No person shall mount or attempt to mount on, or dismount from, any motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle when the motor vehicle is in motion, nor shall the driver or person in charge of such vehicle permit any person to do so.

446. *Prohibition of taking hold of vehicle in motion.*—No person shall take hold of, and no driver of a motor vehicle shall cause

or allow any person to take hold of, any motor vehicle when in motion for the purpose of being towed or drawn upon some other wheeled vehicle or otherwise.

447. *Prohibition of towing motor cyclist or cyclist.*—No driver of a motor vehicle shall tow a cyclist or motor cyclist, and no cyclist or motor cyclist shall allow himself to be towed by such vehicle.

448. *Licensed driver to be in drawn vehicle.*—No motor vehicle shall be drawn or towed by any other motor vehicle unless there is in the driver's seat of the motor vehicle being drawn or towed a person holding a license authorizing him to drive the vehicle or unless one axle of the motor vehicle being towed is firmly and securely supported clear of the road surface by some crane or other device on the vehicle which is drawing or towing it.

449. *"On Tow" to be displayed.*—When a motor vehicle is being towed by another motor vehicle, the clear distance between the rear of the front vehicle and the front of the rear vehicle shall at no time exceed fifteen feet. Steps shall be taken to render the tow rope or chain easily distinguishable by other users of the road, and there shall be clearly displayed on the rear of vehicle being towed in black letters not less than three inches high and on a white ground the words "On Tow":

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted for the contravention of this rule for failure to display the words "On Tow," if the motor vehicle which is towing the other is not a motor vehicle adapted and ordinarily used for the purpose and so long as the vehicle is being towed between the place of the breakdown and the nearest place on the route at which the necessary materials can be obtained.

450. *Speed of towing vehicle.*—No motor vehicle when towing another vehicle other than a trailer or side-car shall be driven at a speed exceeding fifteen miles per hour.

451. *Load—Projection of.*—No person shall drive, and no person shall cause or allow to be driven, in any public place any motor vehicle which is loaded in a manner likely to cause danger to any person or in such a manner that the load or any part thereof or any thing extends—

(i) laterally beyond the side of the body or beyond a vertical plane in prolongation of the side of the body;

(ii) to the front beyond the foremost part of the vehicle;

(iii) to the rear to a distance exceeding five feet beyond the rearmost part of the vehicle excluding any luggage carrier;

(iv) in height by a distance which exceeds eleven feet from the surface upon which the motor vehicle rests.

452. *Precaution with goods vehicle with projecting load.*—Clause (iii) of rule 451 shall not apply to a goods vehicle when loaded with any pole or other projecting thing so long as—

(i) the projecting load falls within the limits of the body of a trailer being drawn by the goods vehicle; or

(ii) the distance by which the pole or other thing projects beyond the rearmost point of the vehicle does not exceed five feet; and

(iii) there is attached to the rear of such pole or other thing in such a way as to be clearly visible from the rear—

(1) during the period between half an hour before sunrise and half an hour after sunset, a red flag of dimensions not less than two feet by two feet; and

(2) at other time, a lamp, in addition to the prescribed lamps on the vehicle, so arranged as to show a red light to the rear.

453. *Authority competent to exempt.*—The District Magistrate may, by order in writing exempt any motor vehicle for such a purpose, for such period, and subject to such conditions as he may specify, from any or all the provisions of rules 451 and 452.

454. *Carriage of dangerous substances.*—Except for the fuel and lubricants necessary for the use of the vehicle, no explosive, highly inflammable or otherwise dangerous substances shall be carried on any public service vehicle:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to safely packed cartridges for small arms which a passenger may take with him in any such vehicle.

455. *Driver to extinguish live cinders dropped in public places.*—The driver of every motor vehicle which is fitted with a producer shall extinguish any live cinders removed from such producer in any public place.

Explanation.—In this rule the term "producer" shall have the meaning assigned to it in rule 398.

456. *Madras and Civil and Military Station, Bangalore—vehicles fitted with Producers—Use of.*—A motor vehicle registered in Madras Province or the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and fitted with a producer approved by a competent authority may ply on the the roads in the Mysore provided that the requirements of the Act and rules relating to matters other than the approval of the producer are complied with.

Explanation.—In this rule the term "producer" means the whole of the equipment necessary for the generation of producer gas and its utilization in the engine of the motor vehicle.

457. *Authority to remove explosive from vehicle.*—If in the opinion of any police officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or of an Inspector of Motor Vehicles, any public service vehicle is at any time loaded in contravention of rule 454, he may order the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to remove the explosive, highly inflammable or otherwise dangerous substance.

458. *Sound signals—Restriction on use of.*—No driver of a motor vehicle shall sound the horn or other device for giving audible warning, with which the motor vehicle is equipped, or shall cause or allow any other person to do so to an extent beyond that which is reasonably necessary to ensure safety.

459. *Authority to prohibit sound signals.*—The District Magistrate may by notification in the Official Gazette and by the erection in suitable places of traffic sign No. 7 as set forth in Part A of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, prohibit the use of any horn, gong or other device on a motor vehicle for giving suitable warning within such locality and during such hours as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that when the District Magistrate prohibits the use of any horn, gong or other device for giving audible warning during certain specified hours, he shall cause a suitable notice in English and in Kannada setting forth the hours within which such use is so prohibited to be affixed below the traffic sign.

460. *Cut-outs—Prohibition of.*—No driver of a motor vehicle shall in any public place make use of any cut-out or other device by means of which the exhaust gases of the engine are released, save through the silencer.

461. *Dazzling lights—Restriction of.*—(*a*). The driver of a motor vehicle shall, at all times when the lights of the motor vehicle are in use, so manipulate them that danger or undue inconvenience is not caused to any person by dazzle.

(*b*) The District Magistrate may by notification in the Official Gazette and by the erection of suitable notices in English and Kannada prohibit the use, within such areas or in such places as may be specified in the notification of direct head lights.

462. *Use of lamps in municipalities and cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.*—In any public place within the limits of the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board or of a municipality governed by the Mysore Municipalities Act, where there is a system of lighting by electric lamps placed not more than fifty yards apart, it shall not be necessary for a motor vehicle standing at the side of such public place within 25 yards of the nearest lighted lamp to exhibit any light within the hours during which lights are otherwise required under these rules.

463. *Visibility of lamps and registration marks.*—No load or other thing shall be placed on any motor vehicle so as at any time to mask or otherwise interrupt vision of any lamp, registration mark or other mark required to be carried by or exhibited on any motor vehicle by or under the provisions of the Act, unless a duplicate of the lamps or mark so masked or otherwise obscured is exhibited in the manner required by or under the Act for the exhibition of the masked or obscured lamp or mark.

464. *Registration and other marks to be kept in clear condition.*—All registration and other marks required to be exhibited on a motor vehicle by or under the provisions of the Act shall at all times be maintained as far as may be resonably possible in a clear and legible condition.

465. *Driving mirror—Obscuring of.*—No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall—

(i) permit any person to stand or sit, or

(ii) place or permit anything to be placed

in such a manner or position as to obscure the driver's vision either directly or rearward by the mirror referred to in rule 296 :

Provided that clause (ii) shall not apply to a vehicle fitted with a blind on the rear window when this blind is used during night time.

466. *Stop sign on road surface.*—(*a*) When any line is painted on or inlaid into the surface of any road at the approach to a road junction or to a pedestrian crossing or otherwise, no driver shall drive a motor vehicle so that any part thereof projects beyond that line at any time when a signal to stop is being given by a police officer or by means of traffic control lights or by a traffic sign.

(*b*) A line for the purpose of this rule shall be not less than two inches in width at any part and shall be either in white, black or yellow.

467. *Traffic signs to be observed.*—Every driver of a motor vehicle shall drive the vehicle in conformity with any indication given by a traffic sign, the erection of which is permitted under sub-section (1) of section 60 of the Act.

468. *Prohibition of attachment of trailers.*—No motor vehicle which exceeds 26 feet in length shall draw a trailer :

Provided that this rule shall not prohibit such a vehicle from towing a disabled motor vehicle.

469. *Attendants on trailers.*—When a motor vehicle draws one or more trailers, the following persons, not being less than twenty years age, and competent to discharge their duties shall be carried, that is to say—

(*a*) if the brakes of the trailer or trailers cannot be operated from the motor vehicle,—

(i) one person on every trailer competent to apply the brakes ; and

(ii) one person placed at or near the rear of the last trailer in such a position as to have a clear view of the road in rear of the trailer, to signal to the driver of overtaking vehicles and to communicate with the driver of the drawing motor vehicle ;

(*b*) if the brakes of the trailer can be operated by some person other than the driver, carried on that vehicle, such other person in addition to the driver shall be carried on that vehicle and one person on the last trailer in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*) ;

(*c*) if the trailer is or trailers are being drawn by a locomotive, notwithstanding that the brakes of the trailer or trailers can be operated by the driver or some other person on the locomotive, not less than one person on each trailer and not less than two persons on

the last trailer in train one of whom shall be the person required by the provisions of sub-clause (ii) of clause (*a*).

470. *When attendants may not be carried on trailers.*—Rule 469 shall not apply—

(i) to any trailer having not more than two wheels and not exceeding 1,700 pounds in weight laden when used singly and not in a train with other trailers;

(ii) to the trailing half of an articulated vehicle;

(iii) to any trailer used solely for carrying water for the purposes of the drawing vehicle when used singly and not in a train with other trailers;

(iv) to any agricultural or road-making or road-repairing or road-cleansing implement drawn by a motor vehicle;

(v) to any closed trailer specially constructed for any purpose and specially exempted from any or all of the provisions of this rule by an order in writing made by the registering authority, to the extent so exempted; or

(vi) to any trailer specially constructed or adapted for any purpose, upon which an attendant cannot safely be carried.

471. *Distinguishing marks for trailers.*—(*a*) With effect from the fifth day of September 1945 no person shall drive or cause to be driven, in any public place any motor vehicle unless there is exhibited on the back of the last trailer, a distinguishing mark in white on a back ground.

(*b*) The mark shall be unobscured and shall be so fixed that—

(i) the letter on the mark is vertical and easily distinguishable from the rear of the trailer;

(ii) the mark is either on the centre or to the right hand side of the back of the trailer; and

(iii) no part thereof is at a height exceeding four feet from the ground.

(*c*) This rule shall not apply to the cases referred to in clauses (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (vi) of rule 470.

472. *Attendant on locomotives.*—Every locomotive shall carry not less than one attendant being a competent person of over twenty years of age, in addition to the driver, to assist the driver in the management of the locomotive.

473. *Exemption by Government.*—The Government may by notification in the *Mysore Gazette* exempt to such extent as may be specified in the notification any motor vehicle or class of motor vehicles from all or any of the provisions of the rules framed under Chapter VI of the Act.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

474. *Refund of fees.*—Subject to the provisions of rules 475 and 476 the District Magistrate concerned or, as the case may be, the Secretary of the Traffic Board may on application sanction the refund of—

(i) the full fee paid, where the certificate, licence, or badge applied for is refused or the application for the certificate, license, or badge is cancelled or withdrawn by the applicant before the certificate, license, permit or badge, as the case may be, is actually issued and the transaction completed;

(ii) the excess, where the amount paid is in excess of the proper fee; and

(iii) two rupees out of the license fee of five rupees if the applicant previously held a license granted or renewed under any provision of law which was in force in Mysore at the time it was granted or last renewed and was prevented, by reason of absence out of Mysore on service connected with the present war, from obtaining or renewing a license in accordance with the Act, on the expiry of the previous licence.

475. *No refund after inspection.*—No refund of fee for a certificate of fitness shall be made when the inspection of the vehicle, in respect of which the certificate was applied for has been carried out.

476. *Time for application for refund.*—No refund of fee shall be made if the application for such refund is not made with one year from the date of the credit of fee to the Government.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES RELATING TO TAXES AND TOLLS.

TAXES.

477. *Licensing Officers.*—(*a*) The officers specified below are appointed licensing officers under the Act for the purpose of the collection of the vehicle, service and road taxes due on motor vehicles and for the grant of licenses:—

(i) The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,

(ii) The Officers in charge of District Treasuries at all District Headquarters,

(iii) The Officers in charge of the Taluk Treasuries at all Taluk Headquarters except those mentioned in Appendix II and

(iv) The Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, and

(v) The District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, and the District Suprintendent of Police, Mysore, for the purpose of collection of tax on motor cycles and cars only in respect of short term licenses to be issued in the case of visiting motorists.

(*b*) The District Magistrate in charge of Districts are appointed Licensing Officers for the purpose of the collection of the mileage cess on stage-carriages.

(*c*) The mutsaddis of toll-gates specified in Appendix III are appointed licensing officers for the purpose of the collection of vehicle taxes on motor cycles and motor cars only and the composition fee in lieu of tolls in respect of the said vehicles.

478. The taxes due in respect of motor vehicles may be paid by any person at any of the offices specified above and licenses obtained.

479. The following are the arrangements for the payment of vehicle and other taxes for more than one consecutive half-year or quarter during a year at rates specified in Appendix V:—

(i) Taxes for two consecutive quarters or half-years in a year may, for the present, be paid at the Office of the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Mysore District Treasury, Mysore and the Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields.

(ii) Vehicle taxes will be received in advance for two consecutive half-years and quarterly taxes for two consecutive quarters, in any year. (During the 2nd half-year and the 4th quarter of any year, the taxes for the next half-pear or quarter will not be received.)

(iii) The Inspector-General of Police will, along with the supply of licenses for any half-year or quarter, supply to the Licensing Officers specified in clause (i) above, the licenses for the succeeding half-year or quarter in the same year.

(iv) the Licensing Officers referred to above will issue to any one tendering the taxes for two half-years or quarters, the appropriate licenses for each of the two half-years or the quarters as the case may be.

480. The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore is authorised to collect, for periods which have expired and where issue of license is not involved, the net amount of tax actually due, that is to say, the tax due for the quarter or half-year as the case may be, less the amount to be refunded for the period of non-use according to rules, on Motor Vehicles in respect of which he is competent to sanction refunds.

481. Taxes in respect of stage-cariages, goods vehicles and motor cabs registered within 14 days prior to the ending of a quarter shall be collected only from the quarter immediately following such registration, provided that the said vehicles are not used during the quarter in which they were registered.

482. Licenses for motor vehicles may be issued in advance on any working day of the month preceding the quarter or half-year to which they relate.

VEHICLE, ROAD AND SERVICE TAX LICENSES.

483. *Licenses.*—(i) License forms will be printed and bound in books of fifty and ten each. Each license will bear a serial number. The licenses for vehicle taxes will be numbered progressively commencing from 00001. Those for Road and Service Taxes will be numbered progressively from 1 onwards together with a letter indicative of the quarter.

(ii) These licenses will be bound in triplicate. The top-most copy or the license will be coloured, while the two lower copies will be surcharged with word "duplicate." The colour of the license will be different for each quarter or half-year, as the case may be.

484. *Custody and distribution of License Books.*—(i) These license books will be printed under the personal supervision of the Superintendent Government Printing, Bangalore, on the indent of the Inspector-General of Police.

(ii) The stock of these license books will be kept under lock and key in the custody of the Inspector-General of Police, or of a Gazetted Officer, authorised by him and an account maintained in Form 42.

(iii) A separate account of licenses remaining unused and retruned by the several licensing offices shall be kept in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in Form 43.

(iv) The licenses together with declaration forms will be supplied to all the licensing officers according to their requirements one month in advance before the beginning of each quarter or half-year as required by the Inspector-General of Police with an invoice in Form 44 together with an acknowledgment form attached thereto which will be returned to the Inspector-General duty signed by the licensiug officer. Supplementary indents will, however, be complied with only on receipt of requisitions from the licensing officers in Form 45. If, at any time, it is found by the licensing officers that the licenses and forms supplied are not required or are in excess of actual requirements, they will be returned with a covering memo in Form 46 to the Inspector-General of Police, who will acknowledge the receipt thereof in Form 47.

485. *Licensing Officer's duties in regard to license books.*—(i) On receipt of books of license from the Inspector-General of Police, the Licensing Officer himself will count the licenses contained in each book and will record a certificate on the cover of the book as to the number of licenses the book contains. Any deficiency or excess or other irregularity should be promptly reported to the Inspector-General of Police.

(ii) The books of licenses shall be kept under lock and key. Not more than one book shall ordinarily be in use at one time. The licenses remaining unused shall be returned promptly to the office of the Inspector-General of Police not later than the 15th of the following month after the expiry of the period of the license.

486. *Method of payment of the tax.*—At all treasuries, the tax shall be paid in cash to the Licensing Officer during the working hours on all days except Sundays and other holidays sanctioned by Government. In the Kolar Gold Fields area, the person shall ascertain the tax due on the vehicle from the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, and tender the tax at the Branch of the Mysore Bank at Oorgaum to the credit of Dewan's Deposit Account at the Head Office in Bangalore. On production of the receipt granted by the Bank, the necessary license will be issued.

487. (*a*) Every person making the payment of a tax shall deliver to the Licensing Officer a declaration in duplicate in Form 48. The original of every declaration shall be filed in the office of the Licensing Officer and the duplicate shall be forwarded along with the duplicate copy of the license to the Inspector-General of Police as prescribed in Rule 490 below. A separate declaration shall be presented in respect of each vehicle or trailer.

(*b*) If the tax relates to a past period for which no license is needed or represents a deficit due for a past or a current period for which a license has already been taken, the declaration in duplicate shall be accompanied also by an ordinary chellan duly filled in. This chellan will be receipted and returned to the presenter by the Licensing Officer. The declaration forms will be dealt with in the manner prescribed for current tax.

(*c*) (i) If a tax is collected by a court, the court shall prepare a receipt for having collected the money, in triplicate. The original shall be given to the defaulter from whom tax is collected, the second copy sent to the Inspector-General of Police and the third one retained for record in the court.

(ii) The party shall apply for a license, if the tax paid by him to the court is for a current period, by tendering the receipt (or receipts if the tax has been paid by him in instalments during the period for which it relates), to any Treasury Officer who is a Licensing Officer and that Licensing Officer shall issue a license in exchange for the receipt (or receipts), the particulars for the license being taken from the respective Registration Certificates.

NOTE.—Such a license shall be exhibited on the vehicle as laid down in Rule 495 *infra*.

(iii) If the tax paid to the court is for a period that has expired or a deficit for such period or for a current period for which

a license has been taken, the court receipt received in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police shall be considered to be a sufficient record and the party paying the amount need not take any license in exchange for the receipt given to him by the court.

488. *Checking of declaration and certificate of registration.*—The Licensing Officer shall satisfy himself that the said declaration is complete. He will then ask for the certificate of registration granted or renewed under these rules. If this is produced, he will, unless special reason appears to the contrary, accept the details therein as correct. If the certificate of registration is not forthcoming, he will satisfy himself of the necessary details by the inspection of the vehicle itself.

A. METHOD OF CALCULATING TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

489. The taxes payable in respect of motor vehicles shall be arrived at as follows:—

NOTE 1.—The term "kept for use" in Section 78 of the Act should be liberally interpreted. The criterion for taxation is not the mere keeping or possession or even the potentiality or possibility of use but the intention to use the vehicle, that is to say, the keeping should be coupled with the intention to use. Where the owner or the person in control of a motor vehicle has no intention of using a vehicle on the public roads during a whole quarter or half-year, as the case may be, he should give notice, in writing, of such intention to the Inspector-General of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, surrendering at the same time the registration certificate and the permit where one has been granted. On receipt of such notice no tax under the Act need be levied in respect of such a vehicle.

Where a motor vehicle is kept out of use from any date after the commencement of a quarter or half-year for which license has been taken, refunds will be granted according to the prescribed rules from the date of the surrender of the registration certificate and the permit, if one has been granted. Where a vehicle is proposed to be put on the road after it has been withdrawn from use, the registration certificate and the permit shall, on application and on payment of the tax due, be restored to the owner or person in possession or control of the vehicle.

NOTE 2.—The Police should, however, see by regular and casual inspections that no motor vehicle uses the public roads without a current licence. If a vehicle is detected to be using the public road without a current licence, prompt action should be taken for the recovery of the taxes due, and prosecution launched for getting the offender punished.

B. PRIVATE VEHICLES.

(i) *Motor Cycles.*—The tax is on the basis of each vehicle as indicated in the Schedule of tax.

(ii) Invalid carriages.

(iii) *Motor Cars.*—For the purpose of vehicle taxes, motor cars are divided into the following categories:—

(*a*) Cars weighing not more than 15 cwts., unladen.

(*b*) Cars weighing more than 15 cwts., unladen.

(*c*) Heavy motor cars, *i.e.*, motor cars exceeding two tons in weight, unladen.

(*d*) Motor cars constructed or adapted to carry eight persons or more.

In the case of motor cars constructed or adapted to carry eight persons or more, the taxation is on the basis of the vehicle and not on unladen weight, unless the vehicle is more than two tons in weigth unladen and thus falls under item (*c*). In all other cases, the tax is on the basis of unladen, weight.

(iv) The Vehicle Taxes due in respect of motor vehicles specified in Schedule XI-A to the Act may be paid for half-yearly periods at the rate of half the tax payable for the year.

(v) *Goods Vehicles not let or plied for hire.*—These are taxed on the basis of unladen weight.

(vi) Every licensing officer will be supplied with a list showing the unladen weight of the different makes of motor cars and goods vehicles. The licensing officer will ascertain from the list thus supplied the unladen weight of the vehicle.

(vii) If, for any reason, the unladen weight of a vehicle for which licence is applied for is not shown in the said list the licensing officer may accept the certificate of unladen weight given by a manufacturer or dealer and tax the vehicle accordingly. If the vehicle is one belonging to a neighbouring province and visiting Mysore, the unladen weight, if any noted on the license granted to the vehicle in that province, may be accepted. If the unladen weight cannot be ascertained by any one of these methods, the vehicle, if it is a motor car, should be taxed as for a motor car weighing more than 15 cwts., unladen and if it is a goods vehicle as for a goods vehicle of 100 cwts., unladen. The owner may claim a refund from the authority prescribed on the production of satisfactory proof of the unladen weight of the vehicle, if the tax collected is in excess of what is due by him.

C.—Public Service Motor Vehicles and Contract Carriages.

(i) *Motar Cabs.*—Motor cabs and contract carriages are liable to a service tax on the basis of seating capacity and stage carriages to a similar tax and to mileage cess in addition. Stage carriages are liable to pay mileage cess at the rates prescribed for special permits when they are used as contract carriages under special permits and on routes other than those specified in the regular permit.

(ii) At the time of the grant of the first or the initial permit, and of its subsequent renewals, these vehicles will produce from the District Magistrate an authority showing the registered seating capacity and the service tax to be collected on the vehicle. The licensing officer will collect the taxes accordingly and issue the licenses as directed in the District Magistrate's authority. Goods vehicles let or plied for hire or reward shall also produce the said authority from the District Magistrate showing the amount of the road tax to be collected in respect of the vehicle.

(iii) The authority specified above will be in duplicate and in Form 49. One copy of the authority will be retained in the Treasury for purposes of accounts and the other copy will be sent to the Inspector-General of Police along with the duplicate copy of the license (*vide* rule 490 below).

(iv) The taxes in respect of the vehicles specified above may be paid in subsequent quarters, during the currency of the permit, to any licensing officer. Such officer shall collect taxes on the vehicles according to the particulars shown in the permit.

NOTE.—(i) A certificate of weighment issued by the Mysore State Railway, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, the Mysore Sugar Factory and Kolar Gold Fields Mines in respect of the unladen weight of a motor vehicle after weighment at the respective weigh-bridges in the presence of a Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police shall be considered a satisfactory proof of the unladen weight of the vehicle.

NOTE.—(ii) A certificate of weighment will also be issued by the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore in respect of the unladen weight of a Motor Vehicle after weighment at the weigh-bridge installed at his office and such certificate shall also be considered as satisfactory proof of the unladen weight of the vehicle.

A fee of Rs. 1-8-0 will be charged for each weighment.

NOTE.—(iii) When any motor vehicle in respect of which a tax has been paid is altered or used in such manner as to cause the vehicle to become a vehicle in respect of which a higher rate of tax is payable, the registered owner or person who is in possession or control of such vehicle shall, in addition to any other liability he may incur in respect of such alteration or use, pay an additional tax of a sum which is equal to the difference between the tax already paid and the tax which is payable in respect of such vehicle for the quarter during which the higher rate of tax becomes payable in consequence of the said alteration or use.

NOTE.—(iv) In regard to a motor car subsequently used as a motor cab, the tax which shall be regarded as paid in respect of the vehicle for a quarter, shall for purposes of this rule, be reckoned at one-fourth the annual or half the half-yearly tax.

NOTE.—(v) The weight of the Gas Equipment of motor vehicles propelled by charcoalgas shall not be taken into account in ascertaining the unladen weight of the vehicle for purposes of taxation.

490. *Grant of licenses.*—The licensing officer will, after thus ascertaining the taxes due in respect of the vehicle, fill up the original and duplicate licenses under the various heads following the instructions issued in this behalf in Form 50. He will then sign the license in the appropriate place and stamp the seal of the treasury or the office on it. He will then make the due endorsement on the certificate of registration tendered by the person paying the tax and initial the same. After this, he will detach the top or the coloured copy and give it to the person paying the tax; the second or duplicate copy together with the duplicate of the declaration form referred to in rule 487 above will be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police. The third copy and the original declaration will be retained in the treasury or the licensing office for purposes of accounts. This will be disposed of in accordance with the instructions issued by the Comptroller from time to time.

491. *Plus and minus of stock of licenses.*—The licensing officers will submit by the 10th of each month a plus and minus memo of stock of licenses as at the end of the previous month to the Comptroller and the Inspector-General of Police in the form prescribed for the purpose by the Comptroller.

492. *Licenses for vehicles exempt from taxes.*—When any person applies for a license and claims that his motor vehicle is exempt from taxation, the licensing officer will, in the absence of a remark to that effect in the Registration Certificate, ask the person to satisfy him that the vehicle is exempt from taxes. The person claiming exemption must also present a declaration form referred to in rule 487 above and state therein the grounds on which he claims exemption for his vehicle. If the licensing officer is satisfied that the vehicle is, under the rules, exempt from taxes, he will issue a license and will write in red ink in the space provided in the license against item "Taxes" the word "Exempt" and will make necessary endorsement in the Registration Certificate.

493. *Certificate for recording tax in respect of vehicles not registered in Mysore.*—In respect of motor vehicles not registered under these rules the certificate for recording that the tax has been paid for a specified quarter or half-year or that no tax is payable shall be in Form 51.

494. *Form of license.*—Licenses granted to motor vehicles and trailers shall be in Form 50.

495. (1) *Manner of exhibiting license*—The license shall be attached to and carried on the vehicle or trailer in the manner prescribed below at all times when the vehicle or trailer is in use :—

(*a*) *In the case of motor cycles.*—In a conspicuous position on the near side of the vehicle in front of the driving seat.

(*b*) *In the case of motor cycles with side cars.*—On the near side of the handle bar of the cycle or the near side of the combination in front of the driving seat, and

(*c*) *In the case of all other vehicles.*—In one of the following two ways :—

(i) in the case of vehicles fitted with a front glass wind-screen extending across the vehicle to the near side, the license may be carried facing forwards on the near or left lower corner of the glass of such wind-screen, or within 2 inches of that glass either in front or behind, so as to be clearly visible from the front at all times by daylight, whether such vehicle is moving or stationary.

(ii) *In other cases.*—On the near side of the vehicle facing towards the near side of the road and not less than 2 feet 6 inches, not more than 6 feet 6 inches from the ground level between parallel lines, the first drawn vertically through the rearmost part of the driving seat or cab (or where no such fitting, the foot-plate) and the second drawn

vertically 6 inches in front of the base of the front glass wind-screen where fitted, or where no such wind-screen is fitted, through a point 4 feet forward of the first line. The license shall be placed and carried so as to be clearly visible at all times by daylight to a person standing at the near side of the vehicle, whether such a vehicle is moving or stationary.

(2) *Form of holder for the license.*—The license shall be carried in a holder made of metal and of weather-proof construction, except where it is carried on the glass portion of the wind-screen as provided for in sub-para (*c*) (i) above. The said holder shall either be circular or rectangular with cross bar and conform to the following specifications:—

(*a*) *Type A--Circular pattern without cross bars--License tray.*—The license of standard pattern, when cut along the outline of the outer of the two circles, shall fit neatly into a sheet metal tray of suitable thickness, having a turned up edge of sufficient depth to hold the license and stout cover of transparent white glass.

(*b*) *Ring cover.*—A circular ring of sheet metal shaped to fit down closely on to the tray, and adapted for fixing by screws, bolts, or otherwise, to the vehicle in the prescribed position. A rubber packing ring shall be arranged to fit between the ring cover and the cover glass and tray so as to render the whole carrier weather-proof.

(*c*) *Dimensions.*—The aperture within the ring cover shall clearly exhibit the whole of the license lying within the circle of the license, and shall have a diameter of $2\frac{11}{16}$ inches.

(*d*) *Type B—Rectangular pattern with cross bars—License tray.*—A sheet metal tray of suitable thickness having a turned up edge all round of a depth sufficient to hold a portion of the license about $3\frac{27}{32}$ inches long and $3\frac{19}{32}$ inches wide and a stout cover of transparent white glass.

(*e*) *Cover Frame.*—A cover frame, formed out of sheet metal, shall be shaped to fit down closely on to the license tray and adapted for fixing by screws, bolts, or otherwise, to the vehicle in the position previously described.

(*f*) A rubber packing ring shall be arranged to fit between the cover frame and the cover glass and tray, so as to render the whole carrier weather-proof.

(*g*) *Dimensions.*—The main aperture within the cover frame should be $3\frac{11}{16}$ inches long and $3\frac{1}{16}$ inches wide, and be bisected axially by two bars intersecting at right angles, so as to leave four rectangular openings, each $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{13}{32}$ inches wide, clearly exhibiting the portion of the license.

(*h*) In regard to the mileage cess, the permit granted for the stage carriage under these rules shall be sufficient and no additional license apart from that for service tax need be exhibited on the vehicle.

496. *License to be exhibited only on the vehicle specified therein.*—No person shall exhibit a license on any vehicle other than the vehicle specified in such license.

497. *Defaced mutilated or imitation license not to be carried.*—No person shall carry on the vehicle in the manner provided in rule 495 above, any imitation of license or a license which has become illegible or is in any way altered, defaced, or mutilated.

498. If a license issued is lost or otherwise misplaced, any licensing officer, may, on application, issue a fresh license. If the vehicle in respect of which the license is applied for is exempt from taxes, this license will be issued free; if it is a vehicle which is liable to tax, the license may be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 5. The substitute license shall only be issued for the current period in respect of which the original license was issued and the licensing officer must, before issuing the license, satisfy himself from the Registration Certificate that the tax due has already been paid. The fee for a duplicate short-term license shall be Rs. 2 only.

499. *Check of Licenses.*—The Inspector-General of Police to whom the duplicate copy of the license will be sent by the Licensing Officers under rule 490 above, will maintain a register in the form prescribed under these rules, showing motor vehicles registered together with entries for checking payment of taxes. On receipt of the duplicate copy of licenses from the Licensing Officers, the Inspector-General of Police will enter the amount paid as tax in the appropriate column of the register noting therein the number of the license concerned.

500. The duplicate copies of licenses will then be separately filed and dealt with in such manner as the Inspector-General of Police may deem fit.

501. (i) *Mileage cess on stage carriages.*—The mileage cess on stage carriages shall be levied on the basis of the number of miles likely to be traversed by the vehicle during the quarter, calculated at the rate of six pies per mile.

(ii) The permit for the stage carriage prescribed under these rules shall be issued only on production of the license obtained on payment of the service tax and on payment of the mileage cess for the quarter.

(iii) In subsequent quarters during the currency of the permit, the service tax shall be paid first and on the production of the license, mileage cess will be recovered, necessary endorsement being made on the permit by the District Magistrate.

Short Term Licenses.

[For forms *vide* Appendix XII.]

502. The following are the rules in regard to the levy of taxes at rates specified in Appendix VE on motor vehicles belonging to or in possession and control of persons not ordinarily residing in Mysore

and used or kept for use in Mysore by such persons for periods shorter than the half-year or the quarter as the case may be but not exceeding 30 days at a time :—

(*i*) The 7-day license forms will bear the distinctive letter of the alphabet S. W. and the 30-day licenses the distinctive letters S. M. These licenses will be progressively numbered from 1 onwards.

(*ii*) The 7-day license will be printed on red paper and the 30-day license on badami or yellow paper.

(*iii*) For purposes of these licenses a day will count from 6 A.M. to 6 A.M. on the next day. Thus a 7-day license issued at 1 P.M. on the 20th October 1944 will be available till 6 A.M. on the 27th October.

(*iv*) No refunds are allowed on these licenses.

NOTE.—In the case of licenses for more than seven days taken out by visiting motorists who, within seven days after entering the State, reside in the limits of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, where they are obliged to take out a station license, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, is authorised to grant refund of tax paid by them for a period in excess of seven days.

(*v*) Except as specified above, the rules under this chapter will *mutatis mutandis* apply to these licenses.

503. *Refund of taxes.*—A person claiming a refund of tax shall present to the officers mentioned below an application showing the grounds on which the refund is claimed :—

(*i*) To the Inspector-General of Police in regard to Vehicle Taxes and Road Taxes on goods vehicles not let or plied for hire.

(*ii*) To the District Magistrate in regard to Service Taxes and Road Taxes on goods vehicles let or plied for hire or reward.

504. The following officers are empowered to sanction refunds of amounts credited in excess towards certain fees noted against their names, refund however being made according to rules in Articles 124 and 125 of Mysore Civil Account Code, Vol. I.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore—

(i) Trade License (ii) Weighment.

District Magistrate—

(i) Driving licenses (ii) Conductor's certificates.

505. (*a*) *Refunds.*—Subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 506 below, a refund of Service and Road Taxes in respect of vehicles not used during the whole quarter or for continuous periods thereof not being less than one calendar month or of mileage cess in respect of a service not run during the said period, may be granted at the scale specified below :—

	Amount to be refunded.
(i) When the vehicle has not been used during the whole of a quarter.	4/5ths of the tax paid.
(ii) When the vehicle has not been used for a period not less than two continuous calendar months during the quarter but less than the whole quarter.	3/5ths of the tax paid.

(iii) When the vehicle has not been used for a period not less than one calendar month and less than two complete calendar months during the quarter.	3/10ths of the tax paid.

(*b*) Subject to the conditions prescribed in rule 506 below, the scale of refund in the case of motor bicycles and cars liable to pay vehicle tax will be as follows:—

	Amount to be refunded.
(i) If the vehicle is not in use during the whole half-year.	Two-thirds the tax paid.
(ii) If the vehicle is not in use for a period not less than four continuous calender months during the half-year but less than the whole half-year.	Half the tax paid.
(iii) If the vehicle is not in use for periods of not less than three continuous calendar months and more, and less than four complete calendar months during the half-year.	One-third the tax paid.
(iv) For periods of less than three calendar months.	No refund.

NOTE *to* (*a*) *and* (*b*).—No refund shall be made in cases where the tax is paid only after its non-payment has been detected or after a prosecution or other proceeding has been commenced in respect of such non-payment but the Inspector-General of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, may sanction refunds in such cases if he is satisfied that special circumstances exist which justify that course.

(*c*) In respect of motor vehicles which are liable to payment of a quarterly tax and are intended to be used or kept for use in the State only during the last two months of a quarter or only during the last month of a quarter, tax shall be paid at the reduced rates and subject to the conditions specified below:—

Particulars as to user of vehicle.	*Amount of tax payable.*
(i) Where the vehicle is to be used only during the second and third months of a quarter or part thereof.	Seven-tenths of the quarterly tax.
(ii) Where the vehicle is to be used only during the third month of a quarter or part thereof conditions.	Two-fifths of the quarterly tax.

1. *Conditions.*—In the case of outside vehicles, they should have entered the State only in the second or third month as the case may be in order to claim the benefit of the reduced rate of tax.

2. In the case of local vehicles also, payment of tax at the above rates may be allowed for a period of two months or one month provided the registration certificate and the permit, if one was issued, were deposited with the concerned authority during the whole of the first month or the first two months, as the case might be.

3. The Licensing Officer will require a certificate of non-use of the vehicle from the Inspector-General of Police or the District Magistrate concerned in the case of a public service vehicle, before

accepting the payment of tax at the concessional rates in respect of local vehicles.

NOTE.—The benefit of the above concession may be availed of by the residents of the State in respect of their vehicles registered in the second and third month of a quarter on a certificate to be obtained from the Inspector-General of Police.

(*d*) In the case of a motor vehicle in respect of which tax has been paid only for the second and third months of a quarter and when the vehicle has not been used for a period not less than one calendar month during the said period, a refund of three-sevenths of the tax paid in accordance with (*c*) above shall be allowed subject to the conditions of refund prescribed under the rules.

506. *Conditions of refund.*—The conditions subject to which the refund of the taxes may be made shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Whenever a motor vehicle ceases to be in use, and is likely to remain so for continuous periods as provided in the foregoing rule, the person in charge of the vehicle shall surrender his license and the permit, if that permit refers to that vehicle only, to the officer empowered to grant refunds together with a notice in writing specifying the reason for the vehicle being kept out of use and the period for which the vehicle is thus likely to be out of use. The said person shall, on application, obtain the license or the license and the permit as the case may be, from the said officer if the vehicle is put into use again, during the course of the quarter or the half year as the case may be. The said officer shall return the license or the license and the permit together with an order to a treasury for the refund of the amount, if a refund is sanctioned by him. If the vehicle is not used during the whole of the quarter, or the half year as the case may be the license need not be returned but necessary refund may, on application, be granted.

(*b*) It shall be open to the officer granting refund to demand at his discretion, such further additional proof as he may deem necessary for satisfying himself that the vehicle has not been in use during the period. Such additional proof may include a demand for certificates from dealers or repairers in case of vehicles kept out of use for repair or such other purposes.

(*c*) The date for purposes of refund shall count only from the date from which the current license was, or the license and the permit as the case may be were surrendered to the officer empowered to grant refunds.

Provided that—

(*i*) In the cases in which it is not possible to surrender the license or the license and the permit as the case may be, along with the application for refund (as when refund of tax is claimed during the period for which the license is, or the license and the permit are, current), the authority empowered to sanction refund may call for the said documents for purposes of examination and after

making a note to that effect on the application for refund, return the same to the party concerned.

(*ii*) If the license and permit have not been issued at all (as when tax was paid after the period for which it was due) or they have been lost, the fact may be noted on the application for refund, after making sure that tax has been paid.

(*d*) The person shall be eligible to refund only when the vehicle is not in use on account of (i) the said person being out of the State, or (ii) the vehicle being under repairs (iii) or the vehicle being assigned or sold to a person outside Mysore, (iv) or the vehicle being purchased in the course of the quarter or half year and thus used during only a part of the quarter or half year,

or (v) the vehicle not being in a condition to be used on the road due to being mechanically disabled;

NOTE.—This will not apply to cases wherein a vehicle cannot be or is not used due to some voluntary action on the part of the owner of the vehicle;

or (vi) the vehicle not being used on the road due to the pendency of the application for a permit required under the rules before, or a refusal thereof by the authority empowered to grant permits;

NOTE.— This does not apply to cases in which the person in charge of the vehicle has delayed in applying for or fails to apply in time for permits as required by rules;

or (vii) the vehicle being treated by the authority competent to sanction refund as 'not kept for use' under Rule 489, notice of intention of not using the vehicle during the quarter or half year having been promptly given in writing by the owner or the person in control of the vehicle to the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore or the District Magistrate concerned as the case may be, surrendering at the same time the Registration Certificate together with the license and permit when one has been granted.

or (viii) the vehicle becoming derelict or unfit for further use in the course of the quarter or half year, the registration whereof has been duly cancelled by the Registering Authority;

or (ix) the vehicle being re-registered in the course of the quarter or half year (the original registration having been previously cancelled), and thus used during only a portion of the quarter or half year.

(*e*) The mileage cess on stage carriages shall be refunded only when the service of the permit-holder as a whole in any section does not run for continuous periods specified in sub-section (v) of section 79 of the Act. No refund of mileage cess shall be made in respect of any vehicle or vehicles forming part of the fleet of stage carriages engaged on any particular service unless the service as a whole has not run during the said period. Such vehicle or vehicles not used

for periods prescribed in Rule 505 above are eligible to a refund of service tax only, when the entire service as such is not affected.

(*f*) No refund of the mileage cess or of road tax on goods vehicles let or plied for hire shall be made when such services do not run or such vehicles are not in use on account of suspension, revocation or cancellation of permits, sanctioned by competent authorities under these rules and of orders issued thereunder, or on account of the failure or inability of the permit-holder to maintain the service for which he holds the permit.

(*g*) (1) Except where otherwise specified under the rules, all applications for remission or refund of tolls, taxes and cesses leviable or levied under the Act shall be made not later than one calendar month from the date of the expiry of the period for which the toll, the tax or the cess was payable or paid:

Provided that the Inspector-General of Police or the District Magistrate as the case may, in their discretion, sanction refund in cases of belated applications where non-use of the vehicle has been proved definitely for specific periods.

(2) For remission or refund of any amount payable or paid under the Act as tolls, taxes, cess or for any other claim in respect of these, the period of limitation for sanction by the authority empowered to do so shall be one year from the date of the said tax, toll or cess was payable or paid.

507. *Exemptions.*—The following motor vehicles are exempt from taxes:—

(i) Motor vehicles belonging to His Highness the Maharaja or His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.

(ii) Motor vehicles belonging to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

(iii) Motor vehicles belonging to the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

(iv) Motor vehicles belonging to the British or Mysore Military Department or vehicles used exclusively for the conveyance of officers or troops on duty or Military Stores and equipage.

(v) Motor vehicles belonging to the Government or any Department of Government.

NOTE.—This does not apply to motor buses and motor lorries of the Railway Department used for the carriage of passengers and goods for hire or reward under these rules.

(vi) Motor vehicles belonging to the Local Bodies in the State and used exclusively for their work or for public purposes and not for purposes of profit.

(vii) Motor cars and Motor lorries used as motor ambulance vehicles and travelling dispensaries.

(viii) Motor vehicles kept for sale by *bona fide* dealers in such vehicles and used under such dealers' general trade number under these rules.

Provided that the licensees shall maintain a register in Form 15 showing from day to day particulars of the vehicles that were received by them and kept in the premises of their respective firms for sale, repairs or other purposes recognised by the rules and also containing information as to how and when such vehicles were disposed of or left the premises of the licensees.

(ix) Such other motor vehicles which have been exempted by Government up to the date of the issue of these rules.

508. *How exemptions are to be indicated.*—In exercise of powers conferred under the proviso to sub-section 7 (ii) of Section 79 of the Act, the Government are pleased to exempt from the provision of the said sub-section the vehicles mentioned under items (i) to (iv) of rule 507 above. The vehicles specified under items (i), (ii) and (iii) of rule 507 above need not carry any licenses.

509. In the case of British Military Motor Vehicles, the exemption from taxes shall be indicated in the following manner :—

(*a*) The Military Staff cars are usually painted Khaki.

(*b*) A prefix letter and number, together with a broad arrow mark, are painted in white on a black background on all Military Motor Vehicles, usually on both sides of the upper portion of the bonnet of the car.

The same particulars are also shown at the rear of the vehicle, either on the rear end of the off-side rear mudguard or on a plate fixed to the chassis for that purpose.

(*c*) The broad arrow mark may precede the prefix letter or be painted above the prefix and number thus.

↑G. 8704 or G. 8704 ↑

(*d*) The motor cars of the undermentioned officers may be distinguished by flags flown on the Radiator Cap :—

	Flag.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief ...	Union Jack.
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command	Oblong red, black red.
Commander, Madras District	Red swallow tail.
Commander, Southern Brigade Area ...	Blue pennant.

The distinctive marks specified above shall be considered as sufficient to indicate exemption from taxes in regard to such vehicles.

(*e*) In other cases of military motor vehicles used for the conveyance of troops on duty or of military stores and equipage, a pass issued by the Headquarters, Madras District, in case of British Military or by the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, in regard to Mysore Military shall be considered sufficient to indicate exemption.

510. In all other cases the vehicles exempt from taxes shall obtain exemption licenses from licensing officers, exempting them from the tax, as prescribed in rule 492 above.

TOLLS.

511. The collection of tolls at rates specified in Appendix VI may be made by such officers of Government as may be appointed for the purpose or by such other persons as may be selected by Government in such manner as they deem fit.

512. A table showing in English and Kannada the tolls authorised to be levied shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the toll-gate.

513. At every toll-bar, gate or station, there shall be issued to the person paying the toll a receipt in the prescribed form showing the date and hour of payment of toll.

514. No more than one toll shall be levied at any one toll-bar, gate or station in respect of any vehicle in any one period of 24 hours:

Provided that in those cases in which such a vehicle when, it subsequently passes the toll-bar, gate or station within the said 24 hours becomes liable, except for this rule, to a higher rate of toll than that already paid, the difference between the higher rate of toll that is thus due and the toll already paid shall be payable.

515. No toll shall be levied at a frontier toll-gate in Mysore on any vehicle passing the gate, if within a period of 24 hours, a toll has been collected thereon at a British toll-gate in respect of which reciprocity has been obtained in consultation with the British Authorities.

516. The following officers are empowered to grant refund of tolls paid as specified below:

(i) Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Refunds of tolls levied contrary to rules or orders at Government toll-gates in their jurisdiction.
(ii) Revenue Commissioner ...	(*a*) Refunds of tolls levied contrary to rules or orders in respect of all Government toll-gates. (*b*) Refunds of composition fees for tolls, under sections 90 and 91 of the Act, when such fees are levied contrary to rules and orders.

General Rules applicable to Composition of Tolls under Sections 90 and 91 of the Act.

517. Any person desirous of compounding for tolls shall present to the officers empowered in this behalf, an application in the prescribed form giving particulars of the vehicle in respect of which and the period for which he wishes to compound.

518. The said officer shall, on receipt of the composition fee, fixed by Government, issue to the person the appropriate token. These tokens may be issued in advance as in the case of tax licenses for motor vehicles.

519. This token shall be in the form fixed by Government from time to time and shall show in a prominent manner, the quarter or the year for which it is current.

520. Such token shall always be available for inspection at the toll-gate concerned. In the absence of this token, it shall be open to the authorities of the toll-gate to levy and collect the prescribed tolls on the vehicle. Toll so recovered shall not be liable to refund on the presentation of the token of composition later.

521. No refund of the composition fee or part thereof shall be granted if the vehicle in respect of which the fee is paid ceases to be in use during the whole or any part of the year or the quarter as the case may be.

522. Each token has reference to the particular vehicle specified therein and shall not be used in respect of any other vehicle.

Rules for the General Composition of Tolls under Section 90 of the Act.

523. Any person may, in respect of the classes of motor vehicles specified below, compound for all tolls other than those specified in rule 525 below, by the payment of a composition fee at rates prescribed by the Government from time to time [*vide* Appendix VII]:—

(i) Motor Cycles.
(ii) Motor Cars.
(iii) Motor Cabs.

524. The composition shall be for periods of a quarter or of a year.

525. The vehicle shall, on production of the token by the owner or the person in charge thereof, be exempt from tolls levied by the Government or a Municipal Council at all toll-gates other than those specified below, namely:

(i) Toll-gates established on roads and bridges specified in the Fourteenth Schedule of the Act.

(ii) Toll-gates to be established on roads or bridges to be constructed after the Act comes into force for the recovery of the capital spent on such roads or bridges (*vide* Section 90 of the Act).

Rules for the Composition of Tolls in respect of a Single Toll-Bar under Section 91 of the Act.

526. *Rules applicable to all classes of vehicles.*—The composition allowed shall not apply in respect of the following toll-bars, *viz.*—

(i) Frontier toll-bars.
(ii) The toll-bar on the Dam across the Cauvery at Krishnarajasagara.

527. The composition of tolls shall apply only in respect of the classes of vehicles specified in Section 91 of the Act and subject to the conditions specified therein.

528. The composition fee is annual and shall be paid for the official year and in advance. The same rates specified in Appendix VIII as for the whole year shall be paid even for parts of the official year.

Composition of Tolls at a Single Toll-bar in respect of Motor Vehicles.

529. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Amildars of Taluks are empowered to collect the composition fee in respect of toll-gates situated within their jurisdiction and to issue the tokens.

530. The tokens shall be in the form specified in Appendix X.

531. *Rules applicable to carts drawn by a single bullock or two bullocks.*—Every person who wishes to compound for tolls in respect of his bullock-cart at any one toll-gate, at which such composition is allowed, shall present a written application in the form prescribed for the purpose to the Amildar of the Taluk. He shall further produce the vehicle before the said officer.

532. On collection of the necessary composition fee, the said officer shall have the distinctive mark prescribed for the purpose impressed on the cart with a stamping hammer, in such manner as is fixed in rule 533 below. He shall also issue a token specifying the gate at which and the year for which the token is in force.

533. The mark prescribed in the foregoing rule shall be impressed on the yoke-rod in front of the cart prominently so that it can be easily seen at the toll-gate.

534. The authorities of the toll-gate shall examine both the token and the mark stamped on the vehicle and satisfy themselves that no toll is due before allowing the cart to pass without tolls.

Exemption from Payment of Tolls.

535. The under-mentioned vehicles shall be exempt from tolls at toll-gates established on State Fund and District Fund Roads and Bridges in the manner and to the extent specified below :—

A. At all toll-gates.—

Exemption from tolls.—(i) Vehicles belonging to His Highness the Maharaja or His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore.

(ii) Motor Vehicles belonging to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

(iii) Vehicles belonging to the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and his staff, namely, the Secretary to the Resident, the Residency Surgeon and the Personal Assistant to the Resident.

(iv) Vehicles belonging to the Dewan of Mysore.

(v) Vehicles belonging to the Postal Department or engaged by them exclusively for the carriage of Mails.

(vi) Vehicles or animals used for the passage of troops, military stores or equipage.

(vii) Such other vehicles which have been exempted by Government up to the date of the issue of these rules.

(viii) Vehicles conveying British or Mysore Military Officers on duty.

To entitle an officer to pass a toll-gate without payment as being "on duty," he must fulfil at least one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) be travelling in a staff car ;

(*b*) be wearing uniform ;

(*c*) be in possession of toll-pass issued by the Headquarters, Madras District, or the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, as the case may be.

NOTE.—Illustrations of flags distinguishing cars of the several British Officers are noted hereunder for information :—

(*a*) The Military Staff cars are usually painted Khaki.

(*b*) A prefix letter and number, together with a broad arrow mark, are painted in white on a black back-ground on all Military Motor Vehicles, usually on both sides of the upper portion of the bonnet of the car.

The same particulars are also shown at the rear of the vehicle, either on the rear end of the off-side rear mudguard or on a plate fixed to the chassis for that purpose.

(*c*) The broad arrow mark may precede the prefix letter or be painted above the prefix and number thus

↑G. 8734 or ↑ G. 8704

(*d*) The motor cars of the undermentioned officers may be distinguished by flags flown on the Radiator Cap :—

		Flag.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief	...	Union Jack.
General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.		Oblong, red, black, red.
Commander, Madras District	...	Red Swallow-tail.
Commander, Southern Brigade Area	...	Blue pennant.

(ix) Vehicles or animals used for the passage of police force or police officers in uniform on duty or of any person or property in their custody.

(x) Vehicles or animals used for the passage of any property *bonafide* belonging to any Department of the Government or the Palace, the proof of which should be established by the production of a pass or certificate from the head of the department to which the property or the vehicle belongs or such other officer as is duly authorised in this behalf by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Board to grant such certificates or passes. Such pass or certificate should be

delivered up at the last toll-gate passed by the vehicle conveying such property before it reaches the destination noted in such pass or certificate. —

NOTE 1.—The examption in question applies to Government property whether transported in hired vehicles or in vehicles belonging to Government.

NOTE 2.—The exemption from payment of toll applies to such vehicles only when they convey Government materials. Vehicles when returning empty after delivery of the materials or going to fetch such materials, are liable to pay toll.

NOTE 3.—The undermentioned heads of Palace Elakhas are authorised to issue passes for the passage of Palace property toll-free at all toll-gates :—

(1) The Officer in charge of the Palace Garage.
(2) The Officer in charge of the Palace Stables.
(3) The Palace Engineer.
(4) The Mokhtesar, Palace Estates.
(5) The Mokhtesar, Khas Samukha.
(6) The Munib, Modhikhane.
(7) The Inspector, Gajasala.
(8) The Mokhtesar, Palace Gardens, Mysore.
(9) The Subedar, Farashkhana Department, Palace, Mysore.

NOTE 4.—The Superintendent, Government House, is authorised to issue passes for the free passage of vehicles and property belonging to the Government House.

(xi) Any vehicle engaged by Government for conveyance of persons the proof of which is to be established by the production of a certificate signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, or by any other officer duly authorised by him.

(xii) Vehicles belonging to a Local Board or Municipal Council the proof of which is to be established by the production of a certificate signed by the President of such body, or by such other officer as may be authorised by the Traffic Board or the Deputy Commissioner.

(xiii) Vehicles belonging to Heads of Mutts who hold a Rahadari issued by competent authority.

(xiv) Vehicles belonging to officers and subordinates of the Public Works and Revenue Departments, who travel on duty within their jurisdiction.

NOTE.—Any such officer passing a toll-gate on duty shall, if the authorities of the toll-gate so desire, enter in a book kept for the purpose, his name, designation and the nature of the duty on which he is travelling.

(xv) Officers and subordinates of the Traffic Board while travelling on duty.

(xvi) Cars conveying the Raja of Sandur.

(xvii) Cars conveying the Raja Saheb of Akkalkote, the Rani Saheb of Akkalkote (the Raja Saheb's mother) while on tour within the State.

(xviii) Cars conveying the Raja of Savanur.

(xix) Cars or conveyances used for ambulance purposes.

(xx) At all frontier toll-gates, at all toll-gates established on roads and bridges specified in Schedule Fourteen of the Act and those to be established on roads and bridges to be constructed hereafter under Section 90 of the said Act and *ad hoc* bridge toll-gates to

be notified in this behalf by Government from time to time, bullock carts belonging to agriculturists residing within five miles of the said toll-gate shall be free of tolls at that gate, when such carts are laden with manure, implements, seed, or agricultural produce to and from their fields and when they return unladen, and when they are occasionally used as conveyance by their families to and from their fields.

NOTE.—Any claim for exemption under this rule shall be supported by a certificate signed by the Patel or Chairman of the Panchayet of the village to which the cart belongs.

B. At all toll-gates other than those established on roads and bridges specified in Schedule Fourteen of the Act and on roads and bridges to be constructed hereafter, (*vide* section 90 of the said Act):—

(i) Stage carriages let or plied for hire on ordinary or temporary permits.

NOTE.—The Stage carriges while on use for private purposes are liable to tolls.

(ii) Motor cycles, motor cars, motor cabs which have paid the necessary composition fee and compounded in accordance with section 90 of the Act.

NOTE.—To get this exemption from tolls the vehicles should produce as prescribed by rules the license or token prescribed.

(iii) Goods vehicles which hold a permit for working in the area in which the toll-gate is situated.

NOTE.—(1) When working outside the area prescribed in the permit, these vehicles must pay tolls.

NOTE.—(2) This exemption applies to goods vehicles at all such toll-gates in the area prescribed in the permit except those established on roads competing with Railways at which the levy of tolls is specially prescribed by the Board.

C. (i) At all interior toll-gates, that is toll-gates other than those specified in clause (xx) above, all bullock carts, except those carrying timber, fire-wood, bamboos, stone and ore are exempt from tolls.

(ii) Vehicles which have compounded for the payment of tolls at the gate under section 91 of the said Act.

NOTE.—(*a*) The exemption under this clause does not apply to such vehicle when it carries timber. When such vehicle is used for the carriage of timber, it must pay the tolls prescribed.

NOTE.—(*b*) Clauses A (xx) and C (i) contemplate two different kinds of exemption. The former refers only to frontier and *ad hoc* toll-gates and the latter to interior toll-gates. The object of the former is to exempt carts belonging to agriculturists living within a distance of five miles of the toll-gate when they are laden with manure, implements, seed or agricultural produce to and from their fields and when they return unladen. In this case the person in charge of the cart is to produce a certificate from the Patel or the Chairman of the Village Panchayet of the village at which the cart is kept.

NOTE.—(*c*) As regards interior toll-gates, *i.e.*, toll-gates other than those referred to in clause (xx) above, the existing rule has been modified so as to make quite clear what carts are liable to tolls. No toll is leviable on bullock carts at these gates except when they carry timber, firewood, bamboos, stone and ore. Carts other than those laden with the commodities specified above including empty carts are

free of tolls and this exemption applies whether the cart belongs to an agriculturist or not and irrespective of the distance from the toll-gate of the village in which the cart is kept.

NOTE.—(*d*) All private motor cycles and cars having current and valid vehicle tax licenses are exempt from payment of tolls at all Interior Toll-gates in the State with the exception of the recently constructed Bridge Toll-gates enumerated below and such of those to be constructed hereafter.

Recently constructed Bridge Toll-gates.

(*i*)	The road and bridge over the	Cauvery at T.-Narsipur.
(*ii*)	Do	Cauvery at Krishnarajasagara.
(*iii*)	Do	Hemavati at Akkihebbal.
(*iv*)	Do	Hemavati at Gorur.
(*v*)	Do	Thunga at Tirthahalli.
(*vi*)	Do	Karagallu in the Jog area.
(*vii*)	Do	Cauvery at Ramanathpur.

Composition Fee in Lieu of Tolls.

536. *Officers empowered to issue tokens.*—(*a*) Officers appointed as Licensing Officers under rule 477 of these rules shall be the officers empowered to collect the composition fee and issue tokens.

(*b*) *Tokens.*—These tokens will be bound in triplicate in books of 25 and 10 each. Each token will bear a serial number. The topmost copy of the token will be on white paper with the quarter or the year printed in red ink across the token. The two lower copies will, in addition, be surcharged with the word "duplicate."

537. Rule 484, regarding the custody and distribution of license books, Rule 485, regarding licensing officer's duties in regard to license books and Rule 486, regarding the method of payment of tax shall apply in the case of these tokens and token books also.

538. Every person desirous of compounding for tolls in respect of his motor vehicle shall present to the officer specified in Rule 477, an application in the form prescribed for the purpose.

539. The licensing officer shall satisfy himself that the application is complete in every respect and that the vehicle belongs to the class in respect of which the composition is allowed under the rules.

540. The following classes of vehicles only may compound for tolls under these rules :—

(i) Motor Cycles.
(ii) Motor Cars.
(iii) Motor Cabs.

541. The composition fee is on the basis of the vehicle in regard to motor cycles and on the basis of unladen weight in regard to motor cars and motor cabs. The licensing officer shall ascertain from the list supplied to him the unladen weight of the vehicle and collect the composition fee due.

542. On the collection of the fee due, the officer will issue the token in the form prescribed in Appendix (IV) to these rules, following instructions contained therein. The same procedure as that prescribed

for the grant of licenses in rule 490, shall be followed in this case also, except that no record need be made in the cetificate of registration.

543. If a Composition Toll Token is lost, or otherwise misplaced, the Licensing Officer who issued the original Composition Toll Token may, on application, issue a duplicate Composition Toll Token for the period in respect of which the original Token was issued, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2.

544. Rule 491, regarding plus and minus memo of stock of licenses and Rule 497, regarding defaced or mutilated or imitation licenses will apply to these tokens also. Rule 499, regarding the checking of license will also apply to these tokens.

545. The Composition fee is payable quarterly or for periods of an year. In the latter case, a rebate of 10 per cent on the prescribed rates will be allowed.

546. The tokens shall be produced at toll-gates to get the necessary exemption from tolls in respet of the vehicle. Persons in charge of vehicles are advised to arrange to carry these tokens prominently on the vehicle so that the toll-gate keepers may, as far as possible, pass the vehicle without detaining them at the toll-gates.

NOTE.—For rules regarding exemption of certain motor vehicles from payment of tolls at municipal toll-gates (*vide* Appendix IX).

CHAPTER IX.

APPEALS AND REVISIONS.

547. An appeal or a petition for revision under section 124 of the Act shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order which is the subject of the appeal or revision and shall be accompanied by the original or a certified copy of that order:

Provided that a petition to Government for revision shall be made within forty-five days of the order of the Board complained of excluding the time required to prepare and obtain a copy of the said order.

548. A fee of two rupees shall be paid in respect of each appeal or revision, such payment being made by means of Mysore court fee stamps affixed to the memorandum of appeal or revision.

549. The Traffic Board in the case of an appeal and Government in the case of a petition may in their discretion give an opportunity to the appellant or petitioner to be heard either personally or by pleader or pass such orders as they deem fit after perusal of the entire records connected with the case.

By Order,

MOHAMED ISMAIL SHERIFF,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.